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RATIONALIZATION CALLED KEY TO UNITED EUROPE

Old Hit-or-Miss System Must Yield to Measures of Mass Production

14 POLISH FIRMS COMBINE AS UNIT

German Chemical Trust Methods Have Always Insured Profit Even in Depression

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the ground-work for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The fifth article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—The change that has come over Europe in the last decade is well illustrated by the progress of the rationalization movement. To the casual observer, rationalization will seem to affect only Europe's industrial life. But as a matter of fact, the adoption of rationalization by European business men indicates a fundamental change of attitude, not only in industry, but through European society as a whole.

In the years before the war a large portion of the industry of the Continent was conducted on what seemed to outsiders as a haphazard, personalized, lackadaisical, rule-of-thumb basis. Industrial organizations even the best of them—were weighted down with family connections, pensioners and other persons whose contribution to production was hard to discover. Selling methods seemed to be a matter of personal accommodation and social connection. And if the outsider looked on the whole system, or lack of system, with scorn, the European regarded with equal scorn the aggressiveness of the Yankee or the shopkeeping—which is to say commercial—tendencies of the Englishman.

Today all that is changed. No longer does the continental European regard industry as a socially degrading scope for his activities. No longer is he content to have the industries in which his funds are invested run on haphazard and antiquated lines. Instead, he is insisting that the latest methods of industrial practice, whatever their origin, shall be applied to European conditions and firms. The European investor is just as intent on wringing the last possible penny of profit out of his present-day industries as is any American efficiency engineer. And his insistence has produced rationalization.

"Rationalization" a Slogan—What is rationalization? The word is universally used in connection with European industry, but it is not easy to define. It is, in fact, more a slogan than a precise title. It is a rallying

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Organized Trade Urged to Combine Against 'Rackets'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Pointing to nation-wide publicity, designed to develop business civic consciousness, as the only way to rid America of "racketeering," speakers at the fourteenth session of the American Plan Open Shop Conference here declared this form of "prime a menace to American industry and urged that it be checked at once.

The conference endorsed the plan of attempting to combat "racketeering" by establishing an American Association of 125 business men affiliated against all infringement of constitutional rights. Increasing business loss due to "rackets" in the last six months was detailed by Joseph Nelson of the Chicago Employers' Association, Pierce E. Wright of the Detroit Building Trades Employers' Association, and C. W. Hink of the Shreveport Open Shop Association. Growth of mutual cordiality between employers and employees is a pronounced trend in American industrial relations today, according to A. C. Rees, conference chairman. Forward movements which are bringing a new era of industrial progress to the country are introduction of group insurance, improvement of physical working conditions, and the opportunity given men to air their grievances and be assured fair treatment, it was said.

Representatives of nearly half the states reported a rapid spread of the open shop movement and healthy business conditions in practically every trade.

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Takes Up Work Started by Reich Foreign Minister

DR. JULIUS CURTIUS



DR. JULIUS CURTIUS

STRESEMANN POLICIES ARE TO BE CONTINUED

His Successor, Dr. Julius Curtius, Is Supporter of His Views

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—Dr. Julius Curtius has become temporary successor to Dr. Gustav Stresemann. He is an staunch supporter of an international rapprochement and the fulfillment of Germany's obligations—as Dr. Stresemann himself. Dr. Curtius was Dr. Stresemann's personal friend and knows his intentions. Thus the most important foreign political task before the Government, that of the conclusion and ratification of the Young plan, will be brought to a successful end with practical certainty if no unforeseen happenings occur.

It must not be forgotten that the general direction of Germany's foreign political course has been definitely fixed by Dr. Stresemann in the many international agreements the Reich has signed in the past six years during which Dr. Stresemann has been in office. One need only mention Locarno, Germany's entrance to the League of Nations, the Kellogg pact, the Dawes pact and the signing of the optional clause of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

The Young plan is as good as settled, for a few here, it is believed, would have the courage to overthrow what the experts accomplished at Paris. It is practically impossible for Germany to deviate from this course. Dr. Stresemann's policy of promoting peace and fulfilling Germany's obligations moreover was made possible only because of the majority in the Reichstag before Dr. Stresemann came.

The Reichstag and German people continue to desire this policy, and will see to it that Dr. Stresemann's successor will continue it. It must not be forgotten that this policy is the one which Dr. Stresemann, Walter Rathenau and Joseph Wirth pursued it before Dr. Stresemann came.

While Dr. Stresemann's passing on will have no immediate effect on Germany's foreign political policy, it may bring about fundamental changes in the Reich's inner political structure. It was owing to Dr. Stresemann's influence that his party never succeeded for very long in following the inclination of one of its wings to join the Nationalist Party. Dr. Stresemann knew that this would endanger the support of the Social Democrats, which he needed for his policy. Now the industrialists are represented by the German People's Party in the Reichstag, and they intend to use the German People's Party policy, if for enforcing numerous changes in Germany's economic conditions for their benefit. It is more than doubtful that the Social Democrats will support them. Under these circumstances, it is generally expected that the German People's Party will definitely separate itself from alliance with the Social Democrats and the Democrats and join the Nationalists.

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Arms Reduction Bill for Danish Rigsdag

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN.—At the opening of the regular session of the Danish Rigsdag the new Prime Minister, Theodore Stauning, expressed satisfaction at the vista which the negotiations of the League of Nations had opened. He dwelt upon the excellent Danish harvest and the improvement in many branches, but he regretted that industry was still unable to absorb the unemployed.

The Government, he said, is investigating this problem and will in due course lay the results before the Rigsdag. Extended unemployment aid will be asked for without inflicting the odium of poor relief on the recipients.

He declared that the whole question of welfare legislation calls for revision, and it would be necessary to introduce a new law in taxation of capital. Among other measures to be tabled he mentioned the reduction of armaments bill, the canceling of the freedom of labor bill, and the canceling of the restaurant tax. Bills were introduced about training school teachers, about the Royal State Theater and the museum buildings, and the Government will continue the task of revision in the conditions of civil service.

JUGOSLAVIANS MOVE TO WELD UNIFIED STATE

Kingdom of Nine Provinces Formed to Supplant Triune Nation

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE.—The name of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and the Slovenes has been officially changed to Yugoslavia by a new law just published here. The state has been divided into nine provinces with governors who are called "Bans." This previously was the title Croatian governors.

Great interest and a favorable impression was evoked in the capital by the change. Those here who favor a united Yugoslavia and not tribal union consider the enactment of the new law as a great step toward the settlement of internal problems. They have avoided all crises hitherto and have thus paved the way for the progress, which has been made during the last 10 years. The previous name of the kingdom signified separatism and inequality, while the present name symbolizes unity and equality. The division into provinces follows the natural frontiers and is intended to simplify the problem of administration.

The purpose of the new law is to reduce friction among the antagonistic provinces. It establishes nine main districts which bear the names of the larger rivers and are centered about leading cities. All the traditionally national names such as Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Croatia are eliminated. Each new administrative area is called a Banato and the Ban will be a delegate of the royal dictator and with sweeping power. Belgrade will not be the center of any Banato but will remain the capital of the nine provinces.

Thus by new nomenclature and a new administrative partitioning the dictatorship hopes to submerge all of the historical differences and weld the nation into an indivisible whole. This solution, however, is exactly contrary to the demands of the Croats who do not seek a centralized administrative denationalization. They wish to be granted a large degree of autonomy in the exercise of which they shall be able to convert strong local loyalties into a loyal common loyalty to a central authority. It is predicted that the Croats will view the new measure only as an attempt to impose Serbian domination and authority over the whole state and over all the other national groups. The success of the new nationalization scheme is expected to depend in no small measure upon Yugoslavia's ability to deal with the dissatisfaction in the non-Serbian groups.

National Air Tour Off on First Lap

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Flying a red

trainer biplane, C. W. Meyers, Cleveland, piloted the first plane from the Ford airport at 10 a. m. on Oct. 5, inaugurating the 1929 national air tour.

One minute after Meyers took off, Capt. William N. Tancaster, also flying a trainer, was sent away on the 5017-mile tour. The more than a score of planes entered in the tour were given the starting signal at one minute intervals.

The effect of starting the planes off at one minute intervals on the short hop from the Ford airport to the Canadian port of entry, about 15 miles distant, was to put a continuous string of planes into the air, the first plane off reaching the first landing place before the last plane had made the tour's initial takeoff.

Three women pilots were among the group taking off. They were May Halzlip of Kansas City, piloting an American Eagle biplane; Frances Harrell of Houston, Texas, in a Moth aircraft biplane, and Mrs. Keith Miller of New York in a Fairchild KR-34 open biplane.

Verbal Lease Runs 40 Years Without Loss of a Single Penny

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA.—Nearly 40 years ago D. V. Brown, who was in the optical business, looked around Philadelphia for a place to conduct his establishment and found what suited him in a building at Eighth and Sansom Streets. He looked up the owner and found that the property belonged to F. W. Ayer.

Mr. Brown asked Mr. Ayer how much he wanted for the rental of the building. Mr. Ayer told him, "All right," said Mr. Brown, "I'll move in."

That verbal agreement was all the lease there was. The optical business has since passed into the hands of Andrew V. Brown and the property has passed into the hands of Wilfred W. Fry, son-in-law of Mr. Ayer and now represents the Ayer estate, but there has never been any lease except that verbally entered into between the elder Brown and the elder Ayer along about 1890.

This Time Premier's Daughter Holds Center of Stage



Miss MacDonald Would Appear to Be Trying to Avoid the Attention of the Battery of Photographers, Seen in the Background, to the Evident Amusement of Her Father and Grover Whalen, Left and Right in the Picture.

AMAZON REGION TO BE SHOWN IN TALKING MOVIE

Views Co-ordinated With—Lecture by Dr. Rice—Educational Advance Hailed

FILMS taken on Dr. A. Hamilton Rice's latest expedition into the Amazon region are being made into a talking picture by the Harvard University Film Foundation. The films are to be co-ordinated with a lecture in which Dr. Rice indicates on a map the progress of his expedition, recounts his experiences, and shows the results of the trip by the collections, reports and regions surveyed. It is believed that the resulting film will be a landmark in the fields of geography and exploration.

This pioneer use of the talking film in the realm of education and discovery is only one of the projects under hand at the laboratories of the Film Foundation, says John A. Haesler, its director, in the October number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. Referring to the value of the work being done, Mr. Haesler says: "We believe that a great development to education may lie in this direction. In addition to possessing all the advantages of the regular motion picture, such as the ability to combine scenes from many places with close-up views of demonstrations (even microscopic in size if desired) and present the whole material in a coherent, graphic way, there is the advantage of having the most stimulating and best qualified person, wherever he is, convey his person-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Big Cartel Movement in Europe's Key Industries to Push Exports

Five Nations Forming Locomotive Combine—Steel Men to Set Up Gigantic Sales Organization—Railway Rolling Stock Group Nearing Pact

PARIS.—Another great European cartel is announced. Preliminary agreement has been virtually reached by Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia for the manufacturing of locomotives. Belgium is awarded approximately one-third of the total production. Important news has also been issued regarding other cartels, indicating the constantly growing strength of the movement.

The European steel cartel, for example, has practically completed plans for the formation of a gigantic sales organization. This is in part an answer to the unification of American steel selling forces. Export sales will be handled by a continental body for members of the international steel cartel, which includes France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Saar, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In post-war world selling, while both the United States and Europe have increased respectively their production, nevertheless the proportion of American steel purchased on the world markets has augmented, whereas that of Europe has decreased. The challenge is now being taken up.

The overlapping of the sales organizations of European steel producers will be eliminated by an export sales office. Preceding, however, the establishment of this bureau, a more satisfactory agreement will have to be reached regarding production quotas. This too is in process of solution. Hitherto quotas have been determined more or less haphazardly. At the next meeting of the steel cartel's executives, they are due to have fresh exhaustive statistics on which to base new quotas. Operations of the sales office will be therefore conducted according to the decisions of this conference.

Still another European cartel is nearing completion. This has to do with the swelling of the railway rolling stock, and will include the leading continental producers, of which the chief is Belgium. French manufacturers, as well, are bound to benefit considerably, as the French plants are by no means producing to capacity. The agreement will regulate prices and allot certain percentages to each member country of all the foreign sales. The quantities produced also, of course, will be regulated and industry will tend to become stabilized.

Speakers Show Safety in Air About Achieved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—"Safety in the air" is a new phrase heard at the meetings of the National Safety Congress here, a section of which was devoted to this subject for the first time. Experts from business, research organizations and the United States Department of Commerce reported measures and inventions which are increasing aeronautical safety month by month.

A higher standard for aviation schools is one of the chief needs of the present, declared Edward D. Howard, chief of the air regulation division of the Department of Commerce. An effort is being made by many of them, he said, to bring their instruction and equipment up to the mark regarded as minimum efficiency by the department and necessary for the department's approval, but much still remains to be done before so-called "graduates" can be considered safe fliers.

"The stability of the aircraft industry is the best safeguard for enforcement," Mr. Howard replied. "We won't need an enormous enforcement force. The aircraft companies won't jeopardize their standing with the public by violation of the air traffic rules. They want the Department of Commerce to feel they can be trusted. The licensed mechanic, too, is virtually an enforcement officer. He is not willing to take the chance of losing his license through carelessness or violation."

The design engineer looks forward to an era of increasing safety in the air, Dr. Michael Watter, a New York City designer, told the session. "When the present state of aeronautical science, methods of building airplanes, enactment of air regulations and governmental licensing of aircraft and engines, the problem of mechanical safety is near its solution," he said.

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AMITY IN WIDE SENSE, NOT FIXED ALLIANCE, IS PREMIER'S MISSION

Ramsay MacDonald at White House Received by President Hoover as Guest of Nation

WASHINGTON.—A little more than two years ago, there slipped into Washington, unostentatiously, a distinguished British visitor with whom was his youthful daughter. They were met by the British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, and for a few days were the most modest of guests of the Embassy. Extreme informality marked their visit. The one exception was a brief courtesy call by the visitor and the Ambassador upon President Coolidge in his office in the administrative wing of the White House.

Except for that section of officialdom that is interested in international affairs, the presence of the father and daughter went unnoticed. At a chatty half-hour at the Embassy with a small group of American and foreign correspondents the visitor explained that the brief visit to this country was in the nature of a sentimental journey.

STREETS OF CAPITAL PACKED TO GREET BRITISH LEADER

Prime Minister and Daughter Accept Special Invitation to Stay at Executive Mansion—Will Spend Week-End at Camp on Rapidan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—"It was wonderful!" said Miss Isabel MacDonald, to a group of visitors in her room at the British Embassy, referring to the reception given to her father in which she shared.

Someone referred to the reception of two years ago. "Ah, but that was not official," she replied. "Which do I like better? The quiet one." Then she hastened to add that she did not mean to depreciate the great welcome that the Americans had given to her and her father this time. "It is only that I like quiet things," she said. "But this was wonderful!" she repeated.

The question, "What do you do in addition to taking care of home and country?" roused her abilities. She disclaimed responsibility for Downing Street. As to her social duties at No. 10 she said that there had not been much time before vacation. She would have a few formal "At homes," but for the most part she would be at home informally on certain days that everyone could come who wanted to. Her sisters could not help her because one was a student and the other was going to Somerville College, Oxford, this year. She did not have time for outdoor sports since she had become so busy with her official work.

While Miss MacDonald asserted that her interest in politics is limited to speaking in campaigns and doing routine work between campaigns, she said that she is seeking no higher office than membership in the London County Council, one feels that she may be at that stage at present, but that later one would not be surprised to hear of her standing for Parliament and speaking on her own behalf as she has for her father and brother when they were up for election to Parliament.

She explained how the women's committees of the Labor Party do their part in keeping the organization going. She also referred to the work that the Labor women had done for the miners, whose condition was now slightly improving, she said.

The L. C. C. takes a great part of Miss MacDonald's time, especially the Committee on Education, which is her special province and which seeks to improve what are called in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Labor Party to Increase Funds

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIGHTON, Eng.—Owing to the time taken up by the speeches of ministers and discussions on the new party constitution, it was found necessary at the closing session of the Labor Party conference to refer all general resolutions on the agenda to the executive for consideration. The opinion was expressed that the time devoted to the comprehensive exposition of unemployment and financial problems and foreign affairs had been well spent and little was lost by passing over the miscellaneous resolutions at a time when all attention is devoted to concrete actions by the Labor Government.

Apart from withdrawal of a proposal to make a new class of associate members, only minor alterations were made to the draft of the new constitution. All clauses having the effect of strengthening the disciplinary power of the national executive, mainly with the object of enforcing the exclusion of Communist influences from the party, were agreed to.

Proposals to increase affiliation fees were modified slightly, but the increases agreed to will insure additional income to the national party funds of about £20,000 in the next two years.

Talk of discussion between the two Executives of American entrance into the League of Nations or the World Court, of an entente or alliance between the two countries, of such "trivialities" as the I'm Alone case, is mischievous and inaccurate. There will be extensive exchange of views on many international and domestic problems, and the broader aspects of the naval accord will of course be very thoroughly gone into.

But there will be no broaching of the technical phases of the issue. It was pointed out that Mr. MacDonald comes to the United States without Admiralty associates. Such phases are to be left to the general naval conference which Mr. MacDonald in his press conference announced would be called in London for the third week in January, 1930.

U. S. Position Is Simple
The position of the United States, it was pointed out, is one of extreme simplicity—parity with Great Britain

in the individual category of combatants and a reduction to any level that the British are willing to set.

As to any discussion of the foreign debt or reparations settlement, the former, Mr. MacDonald himself stated, would not be brought up and as regards the latter it is a settled subject as far as the United States is concerned.

A few hours later in the very room in the British Embassy where a little over two years ago he chatted with a handful of admiring reporters Mr. MacDonald, this time confronting a large throng of correspondents, a number of whom had accompanied him from England, and flanked by Sir Esme, a secretary, members of the Embassy staff and a group of stenographers, expressed views along the same line.

Understanding Was Wanted

What the American and British people want most, he declared, was understanding. Not infrequently the two nations did not see eye to eye on various matters, Mr. MacDonald explained, but as long as misunderstanding was not mixed up in this difference of view, there was no likelihood of hostility.

That misunderstanding should not enter the relations of the two countries, Mr. MacDonald believes, is an important responsibility of the press. He appealed to the American press to facilitate this endeavor of mutual understanding as a fundamental to peace.

The degree of importance that he attaches to this making impossible the intersection of misunderstanding in disagreements is evidenced, Mr. MacDonald declared, by the fact that he considers it the primary object of his coming to Washington.

He, too, stressed the point that there was no intent of making any agreement or pushing any arrangement in almost identical words Mr. MacDonald emphasized that it is only the larger aspects of international affairs that are to be discussed between him and Mr. Hoover.

And in doing so the purpose is the furtherance of peace, not only between the United States and Great Britain but among all the nations. What lasting value, he argued, can there be in a peace between two great nations if such an arrangement leads only to hostilities and enmities among others.

Risks for Sake of Peace

And as for peace, it is time, he held, that mankind took some risks to bring it about, the same as risks are always being taken with war. As long as men and nations think of peace in terms of war, so long shall there be war and not peace. If international relations are thought of in terms of peace, peace will come. As Mr. MacDonald said, having given the world the anti-war treaty which should not the world go on and give peace a chance by making the pact effective?

As was done by the spokesman for the American Government so Mr. MacDonald stressed the point upon his press listeners that it was of vital importance to the success of this venture in peace that other nations should not come to view his journey as something that held out concern and danger to them.

It would be nothing less than a tragedy, Mr. MacDonald explained, if with the United States and Great Britain, in getting closer together, the

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should unwillingly lead to misunderstandings between them and other nations.

The welcome accorded to Mr. MacDonald and his daughter Isabel from the moment of their landing in New York and throughout their journey to Washington and in the capital proved conclusively that the drama of peace is not wanting in its power to evoke mightily outpouring of enthusiasm and acclaim.

Applause of populace

From the moment that he and his party set foot on American soil they were the recipients of the applause of vast throngs. In New York City officialdom and the public acclaimed them. As their special train made its way to Washington it was met everywhere by interested and cheering thousands.

In Philadelphia, where two years ago Mr. MacDonald and Miss Isabel also spent a few days and where he is scheduled to stop for a brief visit to friends on his way homeward, the special train in its few minutes stop was greeted by a big crowd. The Premier was lunching in the dining car with Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson.

There was a knocking from the outside on their window, and looking out, they saw eager hordes waiting for them to come out. Mr. MacDonald smilingly acceded to the urging and went out on the back platform of the train. Responding to the cheers and applause, he began a few words of his gratitude.

"What do you think of the World Series," a group of young men joyfully shouted to him.

Mr. MacDonald was stumped.

Wishes Philadelphia Success

He is a noted student, a man of wide scholarship in affairs of state, economics, international problems, but here was one subject that he was at loss over. Mr. Stimson close behind him leaned over and in a whisper explained; the Philadelphia team had won the championship in its league and in a few days it was to strive with the champions of the opposing league for leadership in professional baseball.

The British Premier grasped the situation.

"My friends," he smiled, his kindly face alight, "I wish your team the greatest success and I hope it wins the series."

The crowd roared and shouted its approval and kept up its applause until the train was well under way.

In Washington Mr. MacDonald as befitted the Premier of the British Empire was given official greetings. At the train he was met by representatives of the White House and State Department and passed through the depot through a lane of United States Marines.

In the sunlit plaza outside was a vast throng. Overhead maneuvered a squadron of airplanes in formation. As their waltz a large staff of news and movie photographers held up further progress until they had clicked their cameras at furious pace. Then led by a squadron of cavalry the party proceeded to the British Embassy, passing the White House on the way. The streets were packed all along the line of march. Mr. MacDonald and his daughter spent their first night in the capital at the Embassy.

Paid Respects to President

At 6 p. m. following their arrival the Premier and Miss Isabel accompanied by the Ambassador and Lady Howard paid their respects to President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House. It was a renewal of acquaintance for the two Executives. They had met previously, while Mr. Hoover was in England.

After a half hour of informal welcome the British party returned to the Embassy where he held his first meeting with the correspondents. In his fine hearty voice, with now and then a touch of his native Scottish burr he told them of the gratitude that moved him.

"It is impossible for me to put into words," Mr. MacDonald said, "the gratitude that I and my daughter feel for the friendly welcome and reception we have everywhere received. This is not my first visit to America. I know well that you Americans are warm-hearted. And I know that the English people appreciate this reception that was given us as I do and that they consider it as I do—one that did honor to them through me."

Represents the Nation

"I come here not as the head of a certain party, but as the representative of the whole body of English people. They have been praying for weeks since it became known that this visit was contemplated that it might come to pass and that the way would be found to bring the two people closer together."

At their meeting in the White House, President Hoover invited the Premier and Miss Isabel to be his and Mrs. Hoover's guests at the White House. Mr. MacDonald accepted the invitation and it was arranged for him and his daughter to come to the Executive Mansion the following day.

The President will take his British guest to his Virginia camp on the Rapidan over the week-end, where away from formality and the press they can as two friends chat and talk over things alone.

English People Listen-In to 'Marvelous Reception'

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald's marvelous reception in the United States, including the speeches, cheering, and music which was successfully relayed to millions of listeners in Great Britain, raised a wave of rejoicing enthusiasm on this side of the Atlantic.

The Morning Post says the fact that distance, which has so long kept the two peoples apart, is at last being bridged is a "symbol of the new world in which we live."

The Daily Express says nothing that modern discovery and invention could spread before the astonished eyes of a father of the American revolution revisiting the scene of his past activities today would more amaze him than "the spectacle of the heterogeneous population of New York uniting in a splendid generous greeting to the Socialist Premier of Great Britain who had come to them with the blessing of King George III's successor."

The Manchester Guardian says: "The people of this country and the United States were made very much members of one household yesterday."

PREMIER VOICES FAITH IN IDEALS OF PARIS PACT

Enlists American Press in Cause of Peace—Denies Any Thought of Alliance

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain in receiving the American and foreign newspaper correspondents at the British Embassy, said:

"I am very pleased indeed to see you. There is one thing that is uppermost in my mind and I should like to express it to you straightaway. That is, I really am deeply moved by the magnificent reception that your people have given me since I landed in New York."

"It has been very touching to me and it is almost impossible for me to put into words how grateful I am for the warm as well as friendly reception which I have received all along the line of my route. I am sure that my daughter will say exactly the same when she sees you."

"Of course this is not my first visit to America. I always knew that your people were warm-hearted, but the proof they gave me has been very convincing indeed and I think that the people of Great Britain when they read about it will understand and appreciate it. They will know that it means that the reception given to me was really a reception given to them through me as their representative."

"I would like to assure you on another point. That is that I am here especially, do believe me, my American friends, I am here not as a party leader at all, I am here as representative of the whole body of public opinion in Great Britain. Their desire for cordial friendship with your people is very great and very profound and they are praying, the have been praying for weeks since they knew that this visit was likely to take place, that a way might be found to bring them in heart and in spirit closer and closer to your people here."

No Thought of Alliance

"Do not make any misunderstanding about that because I see that sometimes it is said elsewhere that either one or other of us have the idea of coming to an alliance. There is no idea of alliances. None whatever. America is blessed beyond words in occupying such a special position that she does not require to consider anything in the nature of an alliance. As I have said, I said in New York, to the old order of diplomacy."

"What we want, and I believe you, your people have shown that you want, is just understanding, and if I might appeal to the American press, I should appeal to them in this way. You have a tremendous power in your hands to remove misunderstanding. We do not always see eye to eye, and I dare say you often find admirable reason for criticizing us and for disagreeing with us, and all that I put in a plea for is that disagreement never be aggravated by misunderstanding. The trouble in the world today, everybody who has been Foreign Secretary, and who has been concerned with foreign relations, will tell you, the trouble is misunderstanding, and the great purpose, the main purpose, of my visit to Washington is to make misunderstanding impossible."

"Neither your President, I believe, nor myself—I can certainly talk for myself—have any idea of spending much time in discussing details. We should like to survey together the large and wide, the high and deep problems of international peace. We have had our experiences of international war. We have all taken risks in the making of war and in the going into wars. Isn't it time, my friends, that we should take some risks to secure peace? As long as we think of peace in terms of war, we will never get peace."

"As soon as we think of international dangers in terms of peace, and with the determination to maintain peace, then I have got the belief and the faith that we shall maintain peace. There is nothing that is more inimical to a final establishment of peace than a mentality which assumes that you have got to prepare for a possible war."

Faith in Kellogg Pact

"Now America has done the whole world a very great service in sponsoring the Kellogg pact. The pact of peace, signed in Paris only a few months ago, is one of the most substantial advances toward the establishment of peace that ever has been made, and for that Europe has to thank America."

"Now why should we not go on? We have all signed this pact. We have declared that war no longer enters into our minds as a national policy. Shall we not now and always assume that it is going to be effective. That is the whole problem of international affairs, to make the pact of peace not only something that is put on paper, not only something that is signed, but something that is actively influencing us and all international policy."

"Another point, and probably the last point I need mention to you is, do not, in whatever you say about this, do not say anything that will give other nations cause for assuming that what we are doing is hostile in any shape or form to them. Nothing is further from our thoughts."

"Any contribution to the end that the United States and ourselves should think more in harmony is not meant to be, and must not be taken to be an attempt to leave out other nations. It is quite the opposite. Nothing, I am sure, would please both of us more than that any successful removal of 'misunderstanding' be-

Correct Picture Framing Etchings - Mirrors

William Trenouth
931½ St. James Avenue
Boston

Action View of British Premier



Wide World
James Ramsay MacDonald Leaving the S. S. Berengaria to Board the Macom, Having on Board New York's Welcoming Delegation.

tween America and Great Britain should be at once followed by removal of other misunderstandings with or between other nations. We have no exclusive ideas in mind at all. "I think that is sufficient to give you a general idea of what we hope to do. I hope that as a result of our conversations there will be a warmer and still more cordial relationship between our two countries, and if that happens I shall go back a very contented and a very happy man."

Text of Scroll Presented

By New York to Premier
NEW YORK—The scroll presented by this city to Prime Minister MacDonald at City Hall read as follows:

PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN, GREETING.

The people of New York City are so happily situated that it has often been their honor to be the first to extend hands of cordial welcome to many of those visitors from the Eastern Hemisphere who pass through this hospitable seaport. Other proud cities, other states of our great continent, will greet you, with the acclaim due to an honored guest from overseas, but nowhere will you find the voices of so many millions of people of many races raised in heartfelt and genuine welcome to you.

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Bulgarian bands renewed their attacks on the night of Oct. 2 on the Rumanian frontier in the lower Dobruja, using military arms and grenades. It is reported from Constanta. Two fights with Rumanian gendarmes resulted in two fatalities. The Rumanian gendarmes finally forced the bandits across the frontier.

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Interest begins Oct. 10
75 Tremont St. Boston

BRAZIL TO SET BOUNDARY
CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—A boundary commission of two engineers and a physician has been appointed by the Government to act in conjunction with a commission named by the Brazilian Government to determine the exact boundary line between the two countries. The boundary will be set in accordance with the terms of the treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro July 24 this year.

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Thrift means conserving your resources, food, clothing, shelter, money. The more you save the more you have. Thrift is a good habit to form.

Deposits \$24,719,325
Surplus \$2,287,943
Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

Sofia Lays Railway Bombing to Rebels

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—During the past week four bomb outrages against railroad trains have been reported from Serbia, the most serious of which has occurred on the main railroad line between the Bulgarian border and Belgrade, not far from Pirot, the scene of the Bulgar-Serbian conference which has just ended.

It is stated that the first three attacks failed because of premature explosion, but in the fourth the locomotive was slightly damaged and two persons injured. Many Bulgarians are inclined to attribute these terrorist demonstrations to certain Serbian circles which are believed to be anxious to incite Serbian public opinion against Bulgaria and thus frustrate the attempt now being made by the Bulgarian and Serbian Governments to improve relations between the two countries.

It is thought more likely, however, that the explosions are the work of the Macedonian revolutionary organization.

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The second diplomatic conference on private air law opened here at the Palace of Council Ministers on Oct. 4. The task of the meeting was to discuss a projected convention concerning international transport, which is the first international attempt to regulate problems of air traffic in the same way as already has been done for other means of transport. Forty-five states from all over the world are represented.

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FORD INQUIRY INTO EUROPEAN WAGES OPPOSED

Employers' Representative at Geneva Believes Quest Might Lead to Dumping

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A remarkable speech, reflecting the misgivings arising in the breasts of European employers by prospects of the intervention by Henry Ford of the American High wages system into Europe was made at a meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Office by Alfred Lambert Ribot, French employers' representative.

It will be recalled that after Mr. Ford had written to the Labor Office suggesting an inquiry into real wages in different European countries, Edward A. Filene offered \$25,000 to finance such an inquiry. Though the governing body of the Labor Office accepted the offer, it was given nearly one-fifth of her yearly budget for reparations alone, not to mention other state debts, which are large. Consequently the entire nation insists not only that reparations be not increased, but that they be entirely done away with.

Salaries of state officials and incomes of thousands of families here do not exceed \$15 monthly, and if the tax burden is further increased it is believed the situation will become intolerable.

According to the existing reparations schedule of constantly increasing payments, Bulgaria will soon be giving nearly one-fifth of her yearly budget for reparations alone, not to mention other state debts, which are large. Consequently the entire nation insists not only that reparations be not increased, but that they be entirely done away with.

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WONDERFUL RECEPTION, SAYS MISS MACDONALD

Reparations Burden Alarms Bulgarians

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Public opinion in Bulgaria is centered with increasing intensity about discussion of eastern reparations, now going on in Paris. The severe financial crisis here, resulting from unprecedented bankruptcies, the enormous number of protested notes and the very bad trade balance, added to the present attempt on the part of Bulgaria's neighbors to collect larger reparations from her, has provoked feelings of deep discouragement.

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French Air Mission Obtains Concessions

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The French Air Mission, on an air tour of South America for industrial and commercial purposes, arrived at Los Cerrillos airdrome in their Potez plane after visiting Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

While in Caracas the mission obtained a concession from the Venezuelan Government for the French-owned Compagnie Aeropostale for air mail and passenger service to other South American countries and Europe. The mission hopes to establish an air line between Venezuela and Chile and from Africa, in northern Chile, to the United States.

The mission will remain in Santiago several days conferring with Government officials regarding the air service between Chile and France, which was inaugurated by the Aeropostal Company several weeks ago.

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LYDD GEORGE PRAISES AND BLAMES LABOR

Likens Cabinet to Four-
Months-Old Baby of
Adoring Parents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George, winding up the Liberal Party conference in Nottingham, described the MacDonald Government as a "four-months-old baby in which the dotting parents find all sorts of beauties not so apparent to all of us."

Labor, he continued, had tried to allure this or that Liberal candidate with bribes but the supply of fatted calves was running short and Labor was beginning now to ration it. He noticed that at the Liberal conference in Brighton, the trade union delegates objected to casual visitors coming to the table and feeding on the fatted calves.

Referring to the possibility of another election, he said: "This Government thinks it's got the whole country behind it, and will say, 'We want a majority.' They'll pick their quarrel. The Liberals will fight next time as a united party."

Discussing the Labor Government's record, Mr. Lloyd George said: "If you take what was done at the Hague, I have nothing but unqualified, unconditional praise and admiration. Mr. Snowden showed courage and resolution in face of difficulties, greater difficulties than perhaps have yet revealed which did not all come from foreign powers. They came from powers much nearer home. I'm very glad he did it. I don't mind his bluntness. I don't agree with the criticism about it. I'm very glad there is an end to those slavish servilities to French policy which were damaging the prestige of this country."

In Palestine, he continued, the Government was caught napping, but he was not disposed to criticize them very severely for that reason. He was much more inclined to blame their predecessors. He was sorry, however, the present Government had not appointed a stronger commission, because this was a great international question.

Regarding disarmament, he rejoiced heartily at the steps taken to re-establish good relations with the United States and from the bottom of his heart he wished well for the mission of the Prime Minister.

STRESEMANN POLICIES ARE TO BE CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 1)

In order to form with them a so-called bourgeois government. It is believed that they will first try to realize their wishes through the present Government, and if, as expected, they do not succeed, they will leave the coalition, thus bringing about a government crisis.

All this will happen after the Young plan is ratified, which is expected in November. Germany may eventually be divided into two camps, Right and Left, one desiring the modification of the present régime, the other supporting it. Germany would be governed either by a strong Republican Government of the so-called Weimar Coalition, or by an outspoken Nationalist Government, known as the Bourgeoisie Block.

No matter which will head the Reich, its foreign political course in general will remain much the same, only the one type of government may retard the progress of international

friendship while the other would develop it in the same way as Dr. Stresemann has developed it. Since the German people, however, want peace, the latter course it seems will undoubtedly ultimately keep the upper hand.

Dr. Stresemann Described as Buttress of Republic

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Chancellors and cabinets have come and gone, but for six years Dr. Gustav Stresemann's position as Germany's Foreign Minister was unaffected. Party negotiations and trafficking, ministerial crises, attempts to form a cabinet to the Left, or to the Right, or a "Grand Coalition"—whatever the results of the maneuver in domestic politics, it was certain that foreign policy was to be unaffected. From August, 1923, on, through three general elections, in his own Cabinet, and then under three different chancellors—Marx, Luther, Marx again, and Mueller—Dr. Stresemann stayed at the Wilhelmstrasse. The six years saw the readmission of Germany into the family of nations and the liquidation of the larger legacies of the war. But coincidentally with this development came a vast change in the temper of European relations. With both achievements Dr. Stresemann's name will be indelibly associated.

Not without some irony was the fact that a man of Dr. Stresemann's political affiliation became such a great Foreign Minister, with a policy oriented solely toward the pacification of Europe. A brilliant member of the National Liberal Party, he had, during the war, strongly opposed the moderation of Chancellor Bethmann von Hellweg. Dr. Stresemann was in favor of a more ruthless submarine warfare. In the Constituent Assembly at Weimar he was against Germany's acceptance of the severe provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, but four years later he began to improve Germany's position under the treaty. He created the People's Party, of which he was the principal leader, out of the right wing of the National Liberal Party, and his sympathies were most important minister of the new Republic. It is not too much to say that his success as Foreign Minister has been one of the greatest buttresses of the Republic, for the constantly improving position of Germany was largely due to the anti-Republicans of a powerful argument.

It was fitting that Dr. Stresemann and Aristide Briand should divide the Nobel Peace Prize. When Mr. Kellogg made his outburst of war proposal, Dr. Stresemann was first the European statesman to give it whole-hearted approval. His name will be honored by history. Germany has had great foreign ministers before, but Dr. Stresemann strove for international peace rather than national greatness. His career seemed to demonstrate that peace victories no less renowned than those of war.

AMAZON REGION TO BE SHOWN IN TALKING MOVIE

(Continued from Page 1)

ality and enhance the material by lecturing with it, appearing and re-appearing occasionally on the screen while his voice accompanies all the scenes.

The foundation is at present carrying on production in several fields. We are producing for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a series of films on the technique of the different arts. Of this series films on etching, painting, sculpture, and architecture have been made with Frank W. Benson, and drop-out with Frederick G. Hall; films on wood engraving with Timothy Cole and also on sculpture are under way. The series will probably be extended until the techniques of most of the arts have been depicted.

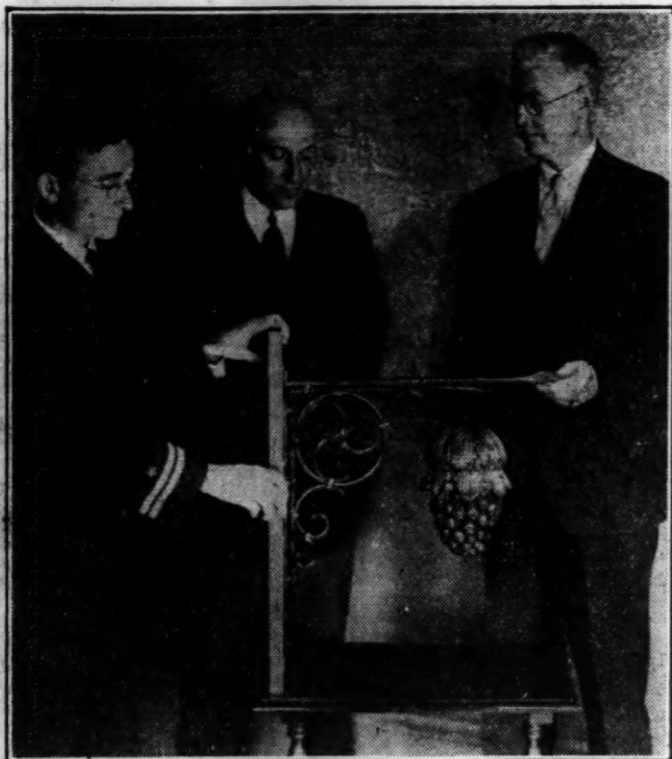
"For the Moses Kimball Fund for the Promotion of Good Citizenship we are producing a film on citizenship for use in high and junior high schools. On this work we enjoy the co-operation of several members of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who are not only aiding in production, but are also planning to carry out experiments with the film in certain private schools near Boston."

The talking film on Massachusetts history, which is being made with Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, is nearing completion. "This fall Professor Hart will add the lecture to the film, appearing at intervals himself, while his voice accompanies all the scenes. We hope that it will be the first in a series of talking films by Harvard professors. Most of the Harvard professors with whom we have discussed the matter are interested in this development and have outlined, or are outlining, their films. Among them are Professors Tausig, Shapley, Parker, Daly, Lowes and Mercer.

The foundation has already received the following addresses:

DeLong Furniture Company
1505 RACE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Memento of Frigate Constitution



Lieut. George H. Bahr, U. S. N., Who Is to Make the Presentation; Starr A. Burdick, Junior Warden of St. John's Lodge; and George S. Hebb, Worshipful Master.

leaved 20 reels of films on geography, biology, anthropology and the fine arts. In addition, they produced for the Harvard Alumni Association a four-reel film, "Harvard," showing the present scope, life and personality of the university, and also a two-reel film on the Harvard Botanic Garden in Cuba.

Labor Legislation for Women Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The forces and influences back of labor legislation for women in New York, Massachusetts and California are analyzed by the woman's bureau of the Department of Labor, in a report just written by Mrs. Clara Mortenson Bever. "Starting with a limited 60-hour-week law, a complete labor code for women in industry was built up gradually in New York and Massachusetts while California, benefiting by the experience of other states covered in two laws practically the same field," the report declares. "All this was brought about despite the opposition encountered at every step from certain employers, who believed such legislation would doom them to failure, and from the courts of the ground that it would interfere with freedom of contract."

To progressive and pioneering employers, however, the investigation gives credit for having made possible the passage of certain industrial legislation, chiefly in the fields of safety and sanitation. Moreover, those employers in New York and Massachusetts who were paying a "living wage" prior to the minimum wage law, is characterized as a potent factor in the enactment of that piece of legislation.

Companion of York Gets Army Medal

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The text of the protocol signed by Arthur Henderson and Valerian Doygalevsky establishing the procedure to be followed for the restoration of normal diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia was published here Oct. 5. Chief interest centers around the declaration on propaganda, which will be made the same day as the Ambassadors present their respective

The citation reads: "Bernard Early, formerly sergeant, Company G, 328th Infantry, 82d Division, Expeditionary Forces, for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, Oct. 8, 1918. When in command of a party of 17 men Sergeant Early flanked a German battalion. Upon being suddenly confronted by about 200 of the enemy, Sergeant Early decided to attack despite the disparity of numbers. By his quick decision and excellent leadership Sergeant Early effected a successful surprise attack which he led and commanded until severely wounded by enemy machine gun fire. The conspicuous gallantry and outstanding leadership on the part of Sergeant Early so inspired the remainder of his small command that it continued the attack until the enemy battalion was either killed or taken prisoner."

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'Old Ironsides' Relic Will Go to Masons

Bunch of Grapes Carving to
Commemorate Men Who
Served on Frigate

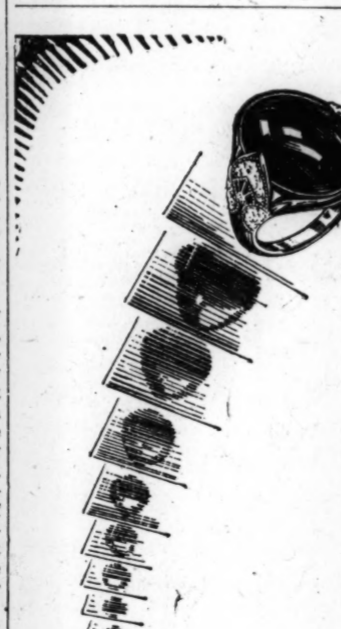
A bunch of grapes carved from pine taken from the Frigate Constitution, copying the sign of the tavern where St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was founded on July 30, 1733, will be presented to the lodge in commemoration of Edward Preble, Stephen Decatur and many other Masons who served on the gallant old frigate. St. John's Lodge is recognized as the oldest duly constituted Masonic Lodge in America, and its earliest meetings were held in the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern on King (now State) Street, on the site of the State Street Trust Company Building. Some historians contend that it was in the "Bunch of Grapes" that certain Bostonians disguised themselves as Indians and proceeded to the Boston Tea Party, and members of St. John's Lodge were perhaps involved in this adventure.

The memento will be presented at the regular meeting of St. John's Lodge on Oct. 7, at the Boston Masonic Temple, by Lieut. George H. Bahr, U. S. N., secretary of the national Save the "Old Ironsides" Committee, in acknowledgment of the lodge's contributions to the fund for restoring the Frigate Constitution. George S. Hebb, Worshipful Master of the lodge, will receive it. The bunch of grapes depicts exactly the sign of the old tavern. The pine came from the hull of "Old Ironsides," and the bracket iron was wrought from the Swedish iron bolts which once fastened the timbers of the old ship. All materials were removed from the original hull of the Constitution at the Boston Navy Yard, where the ship is undergoing reconstruction.

British-Russian Protocol Given Out

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

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Some Creations
daring—others
conventionally
modern—jewels—
precious stones—
craftsmanship—
for instance—a
ring—Imperial
Chinese Jade—its
cleverness is striking—
typical of the
unusual—always
to be found in
Boston's home of
beautiful things—
you may shop or
search to your
heart's content

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BOSTON, MASS.

credentials. It will follow the exact wording of the undertaking of the Soviet Government agreed upon during the 1924 negotiations, and binds the contracting parties to "refrain and restrain all persons and organizations under their direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them," from any act, "overt or covert," which might endanger the tranquility or embitter the relations between the two countries.

Though the Communist International was not mentioned, it was clearly this institution which the British Government had in mind in insisting on this pledge. The Soviet Government, however, always maintained it has no control over the International's actions and that this body is not in receipt of financial assistance from the Soviet Government, but from the Communist Party of Russia. It is obvious, therefore, there is a wide loophole for future disagreement, but no doubt differences of interpretation will remain in abeyance while the countries are anxious to maintain good relations. The protocol is signed "ad referendum," meaning the two governments are free to turn it down if they wish, but this course is regarded as unlikely.

New York Greets Japanese Cruisers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two cruisers of the Japanese training squadron, the Asama and the Iwate, under command of Vice-Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, have just arrived at New York and will be anchored in the Hudson River for eight days.

The Asama and Iwate left Japan Oct. 1 with 148 officers, 1237 petty officers and 137 cadets on board. These same vessels came to the United States two years ago, visiting New York and Boston. On the present cruise, which is for training purposes, they have called at Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Baltimore.

Capt. Clich Suzuki is in command of the Iwate and Capt. Masaharu Hibino of the Asama, which is the flagship. Capt. Samtatsu Kanaya is chief engineer of the squadron. Immediately following the arrival of the vessels here a visit of welcome was made to the Asama by Kiyoshi Uchiyama, acting Japanese Consul-General, and by a reception committee of prominent Japanese. Vice-Admiral Nomura and the command staff officers were then received at the City Hall by Charles Hand, assistant to Mayor Walker, and calls were exchanged between Vice-Admiral Nomura and Admiral Louis de Steiger, commandant of the Third United States Naval District.

Department Store Adopts Arbitration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Settlement of business disputes by arbitration instead of court action has been subscribed to by William Filene's Sons Company of Boston, according to an announcement just made here by the American Arbitration Association. It was said at the offices of the association that this is the first time arbitration has been adopted by a department store.

"The adoption of arbitration under American Arbitration Association rules by a leading department store has a most important significance at this time," Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, said in commenting on the action of A. Lincoln Filene, treasurer of the Boston company. "In view of the mergers now taking place, it is predicted that arbitration will find a very vital place in this new economic order. Mr. Filene's action sets a precedent which we confidently believe many will follow."

The arbitration clause now stamped on all purchasing contracts entered into by Filene's, provides that all disputes must be submitted to arbitration and cannot be thrown into litigation.

The American Arbitration Association has a panel of 7000 arbitrators in the United States, 36 of whom live in Boston.

LEGION PLEASES MEMBERS BY ITS ANTI-WAR STAND

Regard This One of Chief
Convention Achievements
—Prizes Are Awarded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—National officers and headquarters attendants who, along with thousands of others still wearing their picturesque caps and uniforms, remained here for another day after adjournment of the American Legion's eleventh annual convention, were agreed on two of its outstanding features. First, it was by far the largest and at the same time most smoothly functioning gathering the organization had ever enjoyed. Secondly, the Legionnaires set themselves on record for universal peace and against great military establishments.

Despite the activity of "big navy" advocates, the convention gave its unequivocal support to international conferences looking toward reduction of armaments. Another indication of its desire not to burden the people with unnecessary war costs was its advocacy of a co-ordinated air service, including government encouragement of civil and commercial aviation as an emergency reserve, rather than the building up of costly and possibly useless large army or navy air establishments.

Had it not been out of order, say many Legionnaires, the convention probably would have approved the proposal of Wallace Williams of Baltimore, past state commander of Maryland, who, just before the election, asked the convention to go on record as declaring its main business to be the establishment of world peace. Paraphrasing Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Mr. Williams remarked that the "jingoism" of which there are a few among us, may, if they desire to hang me, find me on the shores of Maryland."

It was the belief of Legion leaders remaining after the convention that had even one-half, instead of a mere 100 or so, of the delegates been in the convention hall when C. B. Robbins of Cedar Rapids, Ia., brought in the national defense report, demanding continuation of the five-year navy building program and an investigation of 10 alleged pacifist organizations, it might not have passed.

Too late for action, or even to be received by the convention, was a telegram from Charles MacFarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, one of the 10 organizations assailed, inviting the Legion to conduct as complete an inquiry as it may desire into any and all phases of the council's work. Council employees and attaches who are Legion members would be named to aid such an investigation said the telegram, which came to Patrick Henry Callahan of Louisville for presentation to the convention.

One of the closing acts of the Legionnaires was to urge the establishment by the Government of an international forest memorial, made up of Superior National Forest, Minnesota, and a vast area of the same

type of wooded and lake country extending into Canada.

O. L. Bodenhamer, new national commander, was instructed to ask Canadian veterans' organizations to co-operate in the project.

Frankford Post, Philadelphia, won the drum and trumpet corps contest, dressed in its flashy uniforms of scarlet, after the fashion of the Northwest Mounted Police. Electric Post, Milwaukee, Wis., had the winning band. Woodlawn Post, Chicago, captured the drill team championship, and the Bessie Edwards Cadets, Department of Massachusetts, the auxiliary's drill prize. The Massachusetts bands and drum corps serenaded the city after the convention in celebration of Boston's landing the 1930 convention.

After the Auxiliary's adjournment, Col. Serge Zahorski, chief of the Polish mission to the Casimir Pulaski Memorial Service at Savannah, Ga., conferred the Marshal Pilsudski Medal upon Mrs. Boyce Ficklen, Georgia, retiring president. Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Cincinnati, past national president and president-general of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Adelaide Wright MacAuley, Menominee, Wis., past president and president of the Fildac Auxiliary; Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson, Beaver Falls, Pa., chairman of the National Fildac Committee; and Mrs. John Marshall, Louisville, past department commander.

Hostel for Women Opened in Glasgow

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fifth residential hostel in Britain, organized by the Scottish committee on women's training and employment in co-operation with the overseas settlement department, was opened Oct. 5 at Glasgow by the Duchess of York.

The hostels are designed to meet the needs of single women and girls, who, although willing to take up posts as household workers in overseas dominions, are unable, owing to lack of practical experience, to qualify for free or reduced ocean passages offered by the governments concerned. Forty-five students may be in residence at one time and the normal course will last from 8 to 10 weeks.

Training will include instruction in cooking, laundry work, general care of the home and needlework. No fees are to be charged and each student will receive a small weekly sum for pocket money besides free board and lodging. This is the only hostelry of its kind in Scotland.

SLOVAKIAN LEADER GETS 15-YEAR TERM

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Prof. Vojtech Tuka, prominent Slovakian leader, has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of high treason.

Professor Tuka was arrested in January when a preliminary examination was instituted on charges of high treason. During his trial in July he declared he had done nothing against the Czechoslovak Republic or its citizens, and that his activities had been purely connected with internal policies. He asserted the real charge was not his treason, but that he had demanded autonomy for Slovakia.

GERMAN TRADE BOARDS INDORSE THE YOUNG PLAN

Say Rejection, and Continu-
ance of Dawes Pact Would
Bring Crisis

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—One of Gustav Stresemann's greatest achievements, for which he was so violently attacked by his opponents—settlement of the reparations question by the Young plan restoring German sovereignty—was most favorably criticized by the convention of German chambers of commerce and industry.

When weighing without bias the advantages and disadvantages of the Young plan, one cannot but acknowledge the improvements which the Young plan shows as compared with the Dawes agreement, Dr. Melchior, German economist, declared. If the Young plan were rejected by the German people, he continued, then the Dawes pact, with its higher financial burdens, its foreign control, its pledges, would stay in power; the third Rhineland zone would remain occupied and Germany's foreign political situation would become most unfavorable while the German people would be heading toward an economic crisis.

This statement before so competent a body of business men is of special importance at the present time when the Nationalists are trying to incite the German people against the Young plan, describing it as of greater danger than the Dawes pact. Dr. Melchior warned against regarding the Young plan as a satisfactory solution, as nobody knew whether, and for how long it could be executed, but that the two evils—the Dawes and the Young plan—it is the smaller.

In the discussion which followed the opinion is said to have been generally expressed that it would be most dangerous and wrong to confuse the complicated reparations problem by using slogans, and by endeavoring to incite the public feeling. This undoubtedly was directed against Alfred Hugenberg's referendum against the Young plan and war guilt charge.

Dr. Melchior enumerated advantages of the Young plan as follows: Reduction of annuities; restoration of German sovereignty; removal of pledges. There existed differing opinions on the question of whether the protection offered by the Dawes plan, or that offered by the Young plan was better for the Reich. His opinion was that protection contained in the Young plan was more effective. It embodied the great advantage of enabling the German Government to put it into force any time it desired. He declared the chief disadvantage, as compared with the Young plan, was fixing the unprotected part of annuities.

STRICT RHINE RULES FOR TOURISTS LIFTED

COBLENZ, Germany (AP)—The Rhineland commission has lifted the strict requirements for travel permits in the occupied zone. It was announced today that hereafter any document identifying the bearer would be sufficient and that special permits for group traveling were unnecessary.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington Letter Is in Bolivar Home

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Eight-Hour Labor Bill Submitted in Germany

Pelham Hall

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON MASS.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Profits on Danish Exports of Bacon Improve Farmers' Economic Position

Penn The Florist
24 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The first rail transportation line ever operated in the United States was in Florida, according to C. V. Rahner, director of research for the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

This pioneer line was put in operation by Tony Janus, one of America's air pioneers, in 1914 and operated over a 17-mile stretch between St. Petersburg and Tampa, carrying passengers and goods. The line ran from 1914 to the year of 1914 and 1915 respectively, and according to figures available did a heavy business as a pioneer.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA MAY RISE IN MODEL BLOCK

New Plans for Rockefeller Project in New York to Speed Construction

NEW YORK—Selection of engineers to supervise the development of the combined cultural center and model retail and business area, projected in mid-town Fifth Avenue by John D. Rockefeller Jr. has just been announced here.

The announcement was made by Col. Arthur Woods, president of the Metropolitan Square Corporation. It disclosed that the corporation had been formed by Mr. Rockefeller last spring to direct the development which is expected to include the construction of a new Metropolitan Opera House.

Colonel Woods announced that the Todd, Robertson Todd Engineering Corporation would be one of two engineering firms to be retained. It is headed by John R. Todd and directed the construction of the Graybar building, the Barclay Hotel and other large New York structures. The other firm is Todd & Brown, of which Webster B. Todd is the president. This organization is now engaged by Mr. Rockefeller in the restoration of Williamsburg, Va.

With the purchase last January from Columbia University of a leasehold for 24 years for \$90,000,000 with the privilege of three 21-year renewals, negotiations with the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company to place its new building on a site within the holdings were begun. No agreement has as yet been reached, chiefly, it was said, by reason of the Metropolitan Opera owner's belief that the proceeds from the sale of the present opera house would be less than the cost of a new building on the Rockefeller site. Colonel Woods' announcement, however, was held to indicate confidence that a contract would be made and that, even if it were not, the major project would proceed.

If the opera house is included in the plans, it is to face a new, terraced square, 200 feet by 200 feet, and run back toward Sixth Avenue. This will be called Metropolitan Square.

"Negotiations for the erection of a new Metropolitan Opera House on the property are progressing," Colonel Woods said, "and it is expected that the opera building will be the center of a comprehensive development in architectural harmony with it."

The arrangement with the two engineering firms indicates an early beginning of actual construction work on the so-called Rockefeller City, covering 11 acres between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Streets, some of the most valuable property in New York. The work will require the raising of old buildings, the cutting through of new streets, the planning of a park, the possible erection of second-story walkways and other features.

The builders estimate that the new Rockefeller project will be completed in from six to eight years.

PORTUGAL CELEBRATES ITS INDEPENDENCE DAY

LISBON, Portugal (P)—Portugal celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic on Oct. 5. President Carmona reviewed sentences of 114 criminals and reduced the sentences of deserving prisoners.

The President was the central figure in a parade in which Portugal's best regiments filed past the Chief of State down the Avenida da Liberdade, a ceremony ending at the monument to the nation's heroes of the revolution of 1910. The monument was decorated lavishly with flowers. Free rations were issued to the poor.

LINEN MANUFACTURERS SEEK AMERICAN TRADE

LONDON—A delegation from the Irish-Scottish linen industry sailed on Oct. 5 from Liverpool for United States and Canada where it is to preach the doctrine that this hitherto depressed British trade is now organized and ready to make the goods America wants.

HOOVER PUTS SHIPPING BOARD UNDER SCRUTINY

WASHINGTON—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, in response to directions from President Hoover is making a thorough study of the

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NEW YORK CITY

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The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colony, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Comptroller-General's report severely criticizes the Administration of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation.

The President desires that the whole matter be gone into, so that if there is violation of the law that the Government can proceed. It was pointed out at the White House that the activities for which the shipping corporation is arranged by J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, in his report to Congress, occurred during the previous Administration.

School Days Increase in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—City schools of this country show a tendency to increase the number of days they are in session in a year, the Bureau of Education finds. Fifty cities reporting have added from five to 20 days to their school term in the last two years.

Notwithstanding this tendency, comparatively few city schools at present are in session more than 195 or 190 days a year, even in cities having a school term of 10 months.

While school superintendents and many other persons interested in education have generally advocated a longer school term, progress has been slow because of the increased expense and the opinion held by some that children should not be confined to the school room five or six hours a day for more than 200 days, officials at the bureau point out. "It is evident," they continue, "that an increased school term by a month would require an increased budget for a city, but if pupils can be kept 12 years' work in less than 12 years by lengthening the school course, the additional expense would not be so great."

The bureau suggests that the all-year school, now found in only a few cities, can be easily established by extending the six-week summer session to 12 weeks and by dividing the school year into four quarters of 12 weeks each.

Philadelphia to Aid Homes by Tax Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The Board of Revision in Taxes has come to the relief of the small home owner of Philadelphia, with an announcement that assessments will be reduced next year in many instances as much as 25 per cent.

The reduction applies generally to two-story houses, although there has been a general revision all over the city, which will increase real estate taxes by only \$22,000,000. This is regarded as an unprecedented low figure, which will bring in less than \$500,000 in additional tax revenue.

Harry A. Mackey, Mayor, and his financial advisers are working on the 1930 budget. The Mayor has announced that he will not stand for any tax increase, and that the city will have to get along on reduced appropriations until the apparent deficit in city finances is made up.

G. O. P. CLUB TO BACK LA GUARDIA IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The National Republican Club, foremost old-line organization of the party, has just announced that it will lend its support to the campaign for the election of Fiorello H. La Guardia, Fusion-Republican candidate for Mayor, and Charles F. Murphy, Democrat, for City Comptroller, and Bird S. Coler, Independent Democrat and candidate for president of the board of aldermen.

Announcement of the alignment was made by Richard W. Lawrence, president of the club, along with the personnel of a campaign committee of 64 members. These include prominent Republicans from every borough, such as Mr. Lawrence, Simon Gugenheim, Jesse S. Phillips, one-time state superintendent of insurance, Leonard T. Hostetter and Abraham I. Menin, members ex-officio.

SCHOOL VACCINATION UPHELD IN DECISION

Although Howard Green of Pittsfield, Mass., had contended that he was seeking to gain admittance for his children to school, from which they were debarred because they were unvaccinated, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has upheld a superior court verdict that he is guilty of failing to send them to school.

The decision points out that whatever Mr. Green's religious scruples may be, as presented in his defense, the letter of the law is clear that vaccination is a condition precedent to the right of a child to attend public school, and that Mr. Green by his own act kept the children from school. In evidence Mr. Green quoted the State Constitution on the subject of religious liberty. This and other points were declared by the decision to be irrelevant.

RUTHVEN TO SUCCEED LITTLE AT MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (P)—Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven has been elected by a unanimous vote of the board of regents to succeed Dr. Clarence C. Little as president of the University of Michigan. Dr. Ruthven has been a member of the faculty of the university since 1908.

Dr. Ruthven, an Iowa native, was graduated from Morningside College, Iowa, in 1903. He became an instructor in zoology at Michigan in 1908. He has been director of the university museum since 1922. After Dr. Little became president, Dr. Ruthven was made chairman of the zoology department and was appointed by Dr. Little as dean of administration.

SINCLAIR TO STAY IN JAIL

WASHINGTON (P)—Harry F. Sinclair has again been denied his freedom before the natural expiration Nov. 22 of his six-months sentence for jury shadowing, by Justice Louis Brandeis of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

LARGEST YACHT SOLD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, has sold

Geneva's Monument of the Reformation



Marble Pageant Tells Story of Protestant Movement, With Great Statues of Leaders in Fight for Freedom.

her yacht, the Savarona, said to be one of the largest private pleasure craft in the world, to William Boyce Thompson, of Yonkers, N. Y. Announcement of the sale was made here by the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation in whose harbor the Savarona is now lying. Mrs. Cadwalader, it was said, intends to build a new yacht.

No. Carolina Makes Reforestation Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A constructive forestry policy is being formulated for official adoption by this State. This includes an amendment to the Constitution, to be voted on at the next general election, which provides that, upon its adoption, the General Assembly shall proceed to classify land for purposes of taxation.

By this method, forest land would be relieved until the crop is actually harvested. This is designed to encourage reforestation. Under the present system such land is taxed year after year. Under the proposed system, it would only be taxed following the sale of timber. It was pointed out at the nineteenth annual meeting of the State Forestry Association, held in Asheville, that the average field crop is harvested each year, whereas it takes 30 years to grow a crop of trees.

A communication from C. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, stating he favored the proposed amendment, was read. He declared that one of his chief ambitions for his administration is to put forestry on a sound and economic basis, with especial emphasis on conservation.

EASTMAN SCHOOL GIVES SCHOLARSHIPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Oboe and organ, cello and violin, harp and piano, bassoon and double bass—in fact, practically every musical instrument known from a piano to a piccolo will be studied by the 115 students at the Eastman School of Music here, who have just received special scholarship awards for the current academic year.

Fifteen states, the District of Columbia and Canada are represented by the scholarship holders, of whom 63 are men, 52 women. Of the scholarships, 98 are monetary, providing aid in payment of tuition, and the remaining 17 are honorary, awarded without stipend in recognition of scholastic achievement.

MOSCOW-TO-NEW YORK FLIERS AGAIN HELD UP

CRAIG, Alaska (P)—The four Russian aviators flying from Moscow to New York were safe here after their monoplane, Land of the Soviets, had been forced down by motor trouble at Waterfall, 12 miles north of here. While flying through a severe electrical storm and wind, both motors of the monoplane stopped.

Resumption of the flight to Seattle, the next stop in the 12,000-mile air journey, probably will not be possible for a week because a new motor must be installed. The motor and supplies will be shipped from Seattle.

BOLIVIA EXPELS MONTES

LA PAZ, Bolivia, (By U. P.)—I. Montes, former President, has gone to Africa, Chile, expelled from Bolivia by the Government for alleged political activities. Only intervention of foreign legations prevented Mr. Montes from being imprisoned, according to reports.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Clayton Thompson, New York City; Mrs. Helen B. McCormick, Novorcia, Calif.; Mrs. Marie L. Daab, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Harriet L. Davidson, Evanston, Ill.; W. H. Everett, Chicago, Ill.; Joel Rhys Baker, Evanston, Ill.; W. E. Baker, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Edith J. Atkins, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. F. Arthur Jones, Omaha, Neb.; F. Arthur Jones, Omaha, Neb.; Josephine Jones, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. A. C. Burkman, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Harriet B. Van Dyne, Celina, O.; Mrs. G. H. Tregear, London, Eng.; Mrs. Marylouise Harnsberger, Ashland, Neb.; Ernest Harnsberger, Ashland, Neb.; Mrs. Ella C. Levy, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Macneil, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miss Anna Meyn, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Birdina Thomson, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. Dorra B. Taylor, Norwalk, Conn.; Elizabeth McCandless, Hollywood, Calif.; Mrs. Honor D. Bean, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Edward E. Bean, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Mrs. A. Y. Abbott, New York City; Mrs. Trilla T. Copeland, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jessie Douglas Starr, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Clyde L. Morris, Seattle, Wash.; Miss June Brunner, London, Eng.

European Places and Personalities

(Continued from Page 1)

of coping with the gunpowder and cannon which had lately come into use. Not long after he had passed on, his military foresight was justified.

Legend of the Soup Kettle

Legend has it that the cackling of alarmed geese once saved Rome. Geneva has quite as picturesque a story of the way in which the city was saved from the assault of a Duke of Savoy, who sought to take the town for his own profit and for the re-establishment therein of the Roman Catholic religion.

A solemn treaty stood in his way, but that he disregarded. The walls built by John Calvin offered a more substantial obstacle, but this, too, he was in a fair way of overcoming when an untoward mischance brought disaster to all his plans. It was the dead of a December night and the Duke's soldiers were stealing across the fields before the city's walls. They carried long, hinged ladders which they laid against the parapet and began to climb. But a slight alarm, not a sentry but a woman making soup in her house on the wall, peering from her window, she saw the head of a soldier rising over the battlement. The zeal of a patriot overcame the pride of the cook. Instantly, she poured the contents of her soup kettle upon the luckless invader and followed it with the pot itself. The clamor, her cries, and the walls of the assailants aroused the garrison, and the enemy was driven off.

That was in 1602 and Geneva has never since been in danger of an armed assault. Today in the museum you may see the scaling ladders, dark lanterns and weapons of the vanquished foe, though the historic soup kettle is lacking. Yet the legend is made up annually on Escalade Day, when chocolate caldrons of every size filled with flowers are on sale in the shops, and the holiday is kept with high carnival.

Wall of Remembrance

A section of Calvin's wall, tradition has it the very section which withstood the hosts of the House of Savoy, is now the setting of a monument which cannot fail to bring a quicker beating of the pulses to one who understands the real significance of the age-long struggle against superstition and religious intolerance.

The Wall of Remembrance, the people of Geneva call it. Against the heavy background of an earthen rampart some 30 feet high is set a panel, perhaps 100 yards long, of stone, against which stand huge stone figures of the ruling spirits of the Reformation. Four figures are colossal, reminiscent of the great stone sculptures of the Egyptian deities. They represent Calvin, John Knox, Farel, the inspired preacher, and Berni, who was Calvin's successor. A stern-faced, dominant group they are made to appear, the intellectual predecessors of Henry Kitson's famous Puritan, which stands so impressively fronting the green at Salem, Mass. The record of their times shows that they had need of all the intellectual and physical strength which the sculptor has emphasized, for this little group set themselves squarely athwart the purposes of the Church of Rome, and set the example which saved Protestantism in England, in Holland and in the United States. It gives one a thrill to stand today before the Wall of Remembrance and to reflect how close were the intellectual and spiritual ties that bound that band of French and Swiss to the Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock.

The Mayflower Covenant

And indeed this unity was recognized by the artist who designed the noble monument. For on one panel we see, cut deep into the stone, the words of the Mayflower Compact with a bas-relief below depicting the scene as, in the cabin of the little ship which accomplished more than all the navy of the world, the world is now trying to abolish, the fathers sat about a table and agreed "to covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws as shall be thought

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being and which has been manifested by the Geneva for centuries makes of Geneva the fitting spot for the great experiment of the League of Nations, and an inspiring place for the meeting of those of many lands who are animated by a common desire for world-wide peace and human progress.

Scarcely a great name in the history of the development of the European intellect is missing from Geneva's records. Voltaire and Rousseau made it their home. John Milton was among the earliest of its visitors. John Knox led a colony that fled thither from England in the days of Mary's religious persecutions.

John Bodley, founder of the famous library at Oxford; John Evelyn, the diarist; Addison, Gray, Walpole, Adam Smith and James Boswell are among the English names early associated with the town. There Gibbon wrote much of his famous history, and there Shelley, Byron and Browning lived and wrote poetry. If other names be heedful to the illustrious poster, Napoleon once dined there, a stone's throw from the present office of The Christian Science Monitor—Lamartine, Mazzini, Chateaubriand, and Garibaldi were all at one time residents. Revolutionists were never inhospitably treated, and Lenin was living in Geneva on the eve of the Russian Revolution.

Struggle for Liberty

They say "Happy is the land that has no history." Few cities have had a history more picturesque of incident than Geneva. Yet the town seems prosperous, content, happy. Perhaps it is because for centuries its people have ever struggled to attain and defend civil and religious liberty that it now holds its enviable position. Beyond doubt its long record as the proponent and apostle of liberty makes it peculiarly acceptable as the capital of the League of Nations.

Humane Association to Extend Activities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Condemning the practice of putting juvenile offenders in jail pending hearings, and planning activity in every state in behalf of child labor legislation, the American Humane Association closed its fifty-third annual convention here with the formation of a program designed to bring greater opportunities to underprivileged children.

The delegates also established a commission to investigate the feasibility of uniform divorce statutes as a means to greater protection for children. A legislative division was established to urge the enactment of state anti-crucifix laws and to promote the practice of obtaining legal aid for minors in need of such help.

The present officers of the Humane Association, headed by Sydney H. Coleman of Albany, N. Y., as president, and Peter G. Gentry of Rhode Island, as vice-president, were re-elected. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Miss Mary Mitchell of St. Louis, one of the organizers of the Humane Society of Missouri, were chosen honorary vice-presidents.

Not the existence of this monument alone, but the spirit which gave it

Clayton Is Only Four, but Rides Alone 1200 Miles With Many at His Command

Four-year-old Clayton Polley Jr., traveling alone from Rockland, Me., to Chicago, took one look at the puffing Minute Man locomotive with steam up in Boston for its 1200-mile run.

"I'll ride in there!" he announced. E. J. Jarvis, the engineer looked at M. J. Cassidy, the fireman. Both looked at the trainman who had brought Master Polley up to see the engine. "Climb in," offered the engineer.

Master Polley climbed. He pulled levers and he rang the bell. He twisted gadgets this way and then twisted them the other way. Finally he gave the whistle a lusty test and permitted the trainmen to take him back to a Pullman car.

The lad's journey was occasioned by circumstances which prevented anyone from accompanying him when he returned to his parents in Chicago after visiting with relatives.

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President Writes His Own Speeches and They Must Be Printed 'As Is'

White House Secretary Prepares Data, but Mr. Hoover Does the Writing, Takes His Time and Usually Makes Many Revisions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The White House secretariat lists an accomplished literary assistant, but no "ghost" does President Hoover's writing.

French Strother, former newspaperman and magazine editor, literary secretary to the President, has the task of preparing data, verifying information, editing; but the President does the writing.

For Mr. Hoover it is a long process. He rewrites and revises constantly. A speech in the process of being written by the President is a constantly changing production. Often, as happened in the instance of the President's address to the diplomatic corps on the signing of the Kellogg pact in the White House on July 24, his speeches are revised at the very last moment. On this occasion the President made some changes in his statement an hour before he delivered it.

When the President tackles the writing of a speech or other important message he does so at night in the quiet of his study in the upper floors of the White House. The first draft is apt to be in the form of long-hand notes, a few words, sometimes a whole paragraph that comes to him.

Writes at Night

From this outline, not infrequently revised several times, the President dictates a rewrite of his speech. The next stage is a time-consuming, deleting, interlineating with corrections and changes. At this stage the President has a friend, or someone whose advice he values, go over the draft. Sometimes others are shown the document and asked for their suggestions.

The next stage sees the manuscript once again in the hands of a typist, who makes what is considered as the final draft. After again going over the work it is sent to the printer. But that does not by any means end the revising for the President.

His famous Memorial Day address

on naval disarmament was changed four times while it was in the hands of the government printing office. His inaugural message is also declared to have been revised several times while in the process of printing.

A Laborious Process

This laborious and exacting process of writing doubtless accounts in a large measure for the President's disinclination to make frequent speeches. He is not of the type to speak at length extemporaneously. His training and experience have been those of the administrator and engineer, and not the public speaker. When he is confronted with the necessity of making a speech or preparing a public document, he is as thorough in doing that as in preparing plans for a great enterprise.

If an expression, not strictly grammatical, finds its way into the paper, his secretaries, or the proof readers, may strike it out. But the President invariably puts it back in. He does not say anything, but he makes it plain that the phrase is to be there. It is related that, in his message to Congress, a printer changed one expression when the President had re-insisted it after two of his secretaries had made substitutions. When the proofs went back to the printer, the original phrase was written in by the President in his own hand. And it stayed there.

CRIME PREVENTION PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A crime prevention bureau will be established by the police department here, according to an announcement just made by Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner. Mr. Whalen said that he would ask for \$99,000 in his 1930 budget for establishment of the bureau and that civil service investigators would be employed. The bureau will co-operate with social service organizations and will give particular attention to the prevention of juvenile delinquency, Mr. Whalen said.

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EDUCATIONAL

The House Plan, Harvard College

I—Backgrounds and Facts

By CHARLES FRANKLIN THWING
President Emeritus of Western Reserve University

BEHIND the Harvard House plan and its long and general discussion, lie 800 years of academic history. This history of conditions for housing students, beginning at Bologna, continued and enlarged at Paris, passed from Paris to Oxford and to Cambridge on the Cam. From Cambridge on the Cam, to Cambridge on the Charles, from the American Cambridge to Yale and other American colleges it moved on, becoming a part of the long, academic, bi-continental story. It is a history in part at least of unseemly disorderliness. The medieval student was a lawless youngster. Fights of his class and faction with other classes and factions were a favorite pastime. Drunken brawls were not uncommon. Liberties became licenses, licenses of offenses. Throwing stones at professors was a recognized form of fun. Discipline was foreign to the academic routine. From tardiness at meals to the beating of a servant, or to the killing of a fellow student, runs the whole gamut of college disobedience and crimes. The imposing of money fines, floggings, imprisonment, expulsions, represent forms of punishment. Whether a student should or should not reside in a college hall was in all this disorderliness and anarchy a subject of constant debate and of regulation more or less formal.

In the American college such anarchy never became quite so anarchistic as it was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries at Bologna and Paris. Yet the first college founded in the New World in the seventeenth century suffered from not dissimilar disorders. These disorders, too, were continued into and beyond the century. Drunkenness, and especially rebellion against the commons, constituted an important part of the never-ceasing disturbance. "Combinations among the undergraduates for the perpetration of unlawful acts," "disorders of which they were guilty by being absent from their chambers, contrary to law, at unreasonable times of night," "riotous disorders," represent practices at Harvard College which vigilance did not prevent.

Need Still Present

Of course, attention to the careful supervision of such details of student life were a transcript of the laws of the colony. Of course, too, meticulous methods of college discipline passed away with the passing of similar methods in the colony. But, be it said, the general spirit out of which these disorders and primitive measures grew, still abides. That spirit is the spirit of college youth separated from their homes, youth of intellectual power, youth of overflowing feelings, youth of extravagances of will. It is a spirit over which, felt in a proper degree, exercised in proper proportions, even human beings exult. It is to guide, to guard, both to repress and to increase this spirit, that the House Plan of Harvard College is formed.

The downright need of proper provision for the housing and the feeding of college boys has in recent years become imperative. The primary cause of this imperativeness lies in the vast increase in the number of students. The vastness of this enlargement has created problems; problems many and diverse, problems of intellectual training, problems of moral culture, problems of social adjustment and, perhaps most insistent, problems of the housing of students. The problems relate to both groups and individuals. As Prof. Charles Seymour of Yale has recently said: "At present some thousands of undergraduates are provided with housing which is certainly inadequate and might reasonably earn a more severe characterization."

Impressed by this and similar conditions, Edward S. Harkness of New York has given to Harvard College more than \$11,000,000 for building and equipping houses or dormitories for students. He holds that Harvard, like many large colleges, should house the students in small groups. "He believed," said President Lowell, "that the division should not be based upon differences in the subjects studied or the career, but members intended to enter; that, on the contrary, men interested in various fields of thought should be thrown together with a view of promoting a broad and humane culture."

It is at once to be said that the plan of division of students into small separate units is not new at Harvard. It has been debated formally and informally for more than 50 years. In between the years 1877

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and 1892 articles regarding the method were published in the undergraduate papers. In 1905 President Eliot wrote of it in his annual report, and Charles Francis Adams discussed it at Columbia in a Phi Beta Kappa oration. In the year 1860 Harvard had 431 students; 30 years after, in 1890, 1239; in 1928 the number had increased to 3233. The vast increase has not essentially changed the nature of the problem of housing, but it has increased its essential urgency. A like change has also within half a century occurred in the number of the students. In every large college and university, from the University of Maine on the Penobscot to the University of California on the Golden Gate.

What It Is Not

The House Plan at Harvard, be it at once said and negatively, is not: first, to establish a new college or new colleges; second, nor is it to subdivide Harvard College into colleges; third, nor is it to form and to develop a new system of education; fourth, neither is it to introduce, as some may have conjectured, a new system of athletics; fifth, neither is it to promote the subdivision of students into social classes; sixth, nor is it to create a division of students on the basis of so-called "interests," such as literature, classics, sciences.

On the contrary, the House Plan represents, as President Lowell has said, quite an opposite spirit: "Our policy at Harvard for a score of years has been leading up to this result, by its effort to abolish the social segregation on the 'Gold Coast,' by its attempt to give great individual attention and consideration to students in their conduct and their instruction, by the more personal work of the Dean's Office and the personal contact with tutors, by its effort to bring about a more serious interest in intellectual pursuits and the achievements of civilization. The aim is to bring into contact a body of students with diverse interests who will by attrition prove one another to think on many subjects, and will have a corporate spirit. For this purpose their number must be considerable without being so large as to subdivide itself into smaller self-sufficient groups. The plan is expected to give an additional stimulus to scholarship and intellectual interest, but otherwise it is not an education but a social one. Such a residential House . . . gives an opportunity for contact in cultured surroundings of younger with older graduates, and of both with instructors." These words of President Lowell indicate the method as well as the purposes of the House Plan. They prove that Harvard College will seek to give an education

Auckland Grammar School's Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Auckland, N. Z.

SIXTY years is but a short space in the history of the great public schools of England, but it covers more than half the whole history of New Zealand as a British colony. The Auckland Grammar School has celebrated its sixtieth birthday, and the event, which was marked by impressive ceremonies, has created much public interest. Founded by that far-sighted empire builder, Sir George Grey, in 1869, the grammar school has always been one of the most prominent institutions in the city. It is a state school in that it is supported by government money, and it is one of the many schools that illustrate the national policy of making secondary education free to the masses. Until a generation ago, paying pupils predominated in these schools, though the fees were light. A number of scholarships was given to enable the children of the poorer sections to continue their education beyond the primary schools. Then the free-place system was introduced, by which, in addition to scholarships, free secondary education was given to all children whose work was up to a certain standard. The result has been that the Auckland Grammar School roll contains nearly 1000 names, and other schools have had to be built. All classes mix in these schools. From them pupils can go to

the university with scholarships and bursaries. The Auckland Grammar School is magnificently situated on the slopes of Mt. Eden, one of the many hills on the Auckland isthmus, and from the terraced front one looks out on one of the most beautiful views in the world, over the city and the harbor and the island-studded gulf. The building itself is an innovation in architectural style. It is built in the California Mission style, with a wide cloister in front. The feature of the building is the fine assembly hall, one of the most impressive in the Dominion. It is hung with portraits of former headmasters, scenes in English history and reproductions of famous pictures. In this democratic school at the opposite side of the world English tradition is strong. The school motto is Latin: "Per angusta ad augusta"—and Latin is an

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A Few of the Delegates at the Chinese Students' Annual Eastern Conference, Held This Year at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., in September.

under conditions which shall minister to the intellectual and social well-being of the students without taking away their independence; which shall make their life comfortable without making it soft; which shall offer to their motives and opportunities for study without robbing them of opportunities of individual development; which shall promote social relations of like and unlike individuals; and sets, which shall make education a matter of personality as well as of knowledge; and largely and deeply of human and of humanistic relationships as well as of individualistic.

In particular, the House Plan calls for the final building of at least six houses, each serving 250 or 300 students, having facilities for complete living, corporate and individual. The freshmen already have their own dormitories, the groups therefore for the new houses will be composed of the three upper classes. Each house will be under the charge of a master, beside the masters, may be other officers, such as tutors and instructors. Common "room" or rooms, dining rooms, as well as rooms more public, and living rooms for each man, intimate the material elements. Of course, multitudinous details of architecture, of organization, are still to be worked out, but the basic ideas are clear, as they are indeed fundamental.

[A second article on this subject by Dr. Thwing will appear next Saturday.]

In South Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S system of primary education is most comprehensive, and facilities for acquiring knowledge are even extended to children in remote country districts. The Minister of Education (Malcolm McIntosh) recently stated that since attaining office the Butler Government had opened 76 schools in two years. The policy of supplying temporary buildings in rural districts has been liberalized, and portable schools are provided in all cases where a school is to be established and where no other suitable building can be obtained.

Elementary agriculture is now being taught in many of the schools, and an inspector examines the work and conducts meetings in the evenings at country centers to increase agricultural knowledge. Instruction in woodwork and domestic arts is also being provided at an increasing number of schools. For the few children out of reach of existing schools, a correspondence course attends to their education. Secondary and technical institutions are available for pupils who wish to continue their studies. Agricultural education is now fostered more than ever before, and two agricultural high schools have been established in the country. The Education Department works in conjunction with the Waite Agricultural Institute.

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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The use of black, glassware, china, etc.
2. "Para" and "ortho" hydrogen.
3. That it wasn't conquering God's reluctance, but taking hold of His willingness.
4. Cold water starch. The linen should be dry.
5. Thirty-seven minutes.

The PRINCIPAL

Founded 1898

St. Louis, Missouri

[Summer Camp in Northern New Mexico]

Anniversary of Chinese Association in America

OCTOBER is a historic month in the history of China. October, 1929, will all the more be historic for the Chinese students in America, for it will mark the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America. If you have been following events in China and are aware of the bonds that tie the two republics across the Pacific, you will have realized the important part this association has played in the building up of this relation.

Commenting on the anniversary, Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington and former valedictorian of the Atlantic City High School, recently said:

"As international units, there has existed a cultural relationship between the Chinese and American peoples. Various factors have, indeed, contributed toward the cementing of this relationship. We cannot emphasize enough the part played by Chinese students who for the past three or four decades have served as an important channel through which mutual understanding and sympathies are fostered between the peoples of the two democracies on both sides of the Pacific Ocean."

Through such medium, contacts with American organs representing identical interests are facilitated, and opportunities are created for mutual appreciation and criticism of each other's ideas and institutions, thereby removing the possibility of misunderstanding which constitutes a formidable foe to international peace and friendship.

In this respect the Chinese Students' Christian Association has achieved signal success. The present membership, comprising 133 institutions in 32 states through this country and four centers in Canada, testifies to the influence it wields in the life of Chinese students in this part of the world and to its usefulness even among the foreign public which comes into contact with them.

The association, which has been particularly useful in the last two years in interpreting the colossal changes that lie back of the Nationalist movement in China, has since its founding in 1909, seen three great changes in the Flowery Kingdom.

At the first conference held in Hamilton, New York, 1909, the flag which the Chinese students displayed was the dragon flag. It represented the Manchu dynasty—the old China of superstition. Two years later when they convened, they displayed the five-barred flag of the Republic of China. It denoted the fact that China has changed from a monarchy to a republic. And today, on the twentieth anniversary of the association, Chinese student groups throughout America show and explain to their American friends the new Kuomintang or Nationalist flag. It is their proudest flag, for it marks the dawn of a new era in China.

In many ways, this new flag is closely intertwined with the history of the Chinese Students' Christian Association. Most of the leaders prominently identified with the new China were once members or officers of the association.

Prominent in New China

Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of China and one of Yale's proudest alumni, was the first general secretary of the association. In fact, all the officers of 1909 are today prominent in the affairs of New China. Dr. W. C. Chen, president, has been Acting Chinese Minister to Great Britain. P. W. Kuo, treasurer, has been president of Southeastern University, China, and now director of the China Institute in America. David C. T. Yui, conference program chairman, is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. movement in China.

Among past presidents are Y. C. James Yen and Mingchen Joshua Bau, Jimmy Yen, as he is known at Yale, founded the Mass Education Movement in China, of which he is now the director—a movement which is playing a significant part in erecting the foundations of a true democracy. Mr. Bau is a recognized authority on Far Eastern affairs, author of "Foreign Relations of China," and professor of political science at Peking National Normal University.

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played was the dragon flag. It represented the Manchu dynasty—the old China of superstition. Two years later when they convened, they displayed the five-barred flag of the Republic of China. It denoted the fact that China has changed from a monarchy to a republic. And today, on the twentieth anniversary of the association, Chinese student groups throughout America show and explain to their American friends the new Kuomintang or Nationalist flag. It is their proudest flag, for it marks the dawn of a new era in China.

In many ways, this new flag is closely intertwined with the history of the Chinese Students' Christian Association. Most of the leaders prominently identified with the new China were once members or officers of the association.

Prominent in New China

Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of China and one of Yale's proudest alumni, was the first general secretary of the association. In fact, all the officers of 1909 are today prominent in the affairs of New China. Dr. W. C. Chen, president, has been Acting Chinese Minister to Great Britain. P. W. Kuo, treasurer, has been president of Southeastern University, China, and now director of the China Institute in America. David C. T. Yui, conference program chairman, is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. movement in China.

Among past presidents are Y. C. James Yen and Mingchen Joshua Bau, Jimmy Yen, as he is known at Yale, founded the Mass Education Movement in China, of which he is now the director—a movement which is playing a significant part in erecting the foundations of a true democracy. Mr. Bau is a recognized authority on Far Eastern affairs, author of "Foreign Relations of China," and professor of political science at Peking National Normal University.

SCHOOLS—United States

Grand River Institute

A home school for boys and girls. Beautiful country in Peiping and Shanghai for nine years and is now fellowship secretary of the Cleveland "Y" and a graduate student of Western Reserve University. Paul C. Meng, well-known Chinese speaker, has been general secretary since 1925, and is largely responsible for the remarkable progress of the association in recent years. Wesley K. C. May, a Phi Beta Kappa who recently managed the Chinese Students' Alliance Conference at Baltimore, is a vice-president.

A step in the direction of enlarged fellowship is the proposed Bi-National Conference for the summer of 1930 among Chinese students and their American friends. The association has always had the friendship and support of leading American citizens interested in the peace and welfare of the Far East. Among advisers and well-wishers have been Newton D. Baker, Ray Lyman Wilbur, James R. Angell, J. R. Mott. Membership for which there is no fee, is open to both Chinese students and American friends. A. A. Y.

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The fall term has begun with a full enrollment; however, applications for the spring semester, for the school year 1930-31 and for Camp Principia, 1930 season, may now be placed on file. Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request.

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

In the Shops and Homes of Denver,

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE interest in interior decoration shown by people of Denver, as I have recently met them, is alert and prevails quite generally. Nearly everyone who is concerned with choosing some particular style for his or her home furnishings seems to select one or more of those which prevailed during the eighteenth century in either England or France. There was no difference of opinion expressed on this point by those with whom I talked and who were in a position to know. Those who came closest to the trade in the three largest department stores had found the same tastes on the part of buyers as had the professional decorators whose business was not the selling of merchandise.

The importance of Denver as a distributing center for several of these conclusions significance as a gauge of the buyers' desires not only in Colorado but in Wyoming on the north, in New Mexico on the south, and to some degree stands for those of Arizona and Texas.

It is only a few of the French and English eighteenth century styles which are thus most frequently chosen. They are those which appeared before 1725 and after 1775. In England this would include the Queen Anne forms in the earlier years mentioned and those of the Pelham and Sheraton in the later quarter-century.

The French furniture of similar times would include the early Louis XV forms and the Louis XVI. The long period of 59 years included in the reign of Louis XV made a stretch of time which covered marked changes in home-furnishing fashions. These were so great that the modes of the beginning of his reign were greatly changed before it was ended.

Chippendale Less Cared For

It will be noticed that the most famous name among English designers does not appear as a popular choice. Chippendale's style, which dominated English cabinetmaking for a quarter century following 1750, is cared for less than are the simpler shapes, which came before him. Denver is not peculiar in thus leaning toward the graceful, undecorated curves known as the Queen Anne, and to the delicate lines and the beautiful inlays of Chippendale's successors in the field of English cabinet-making. These buyers are displaying the same discrimination which has made like styles preferred not only in eastern American cities, but in England as well. The excess of ornamentation in the rococo manner, which was applied in Chippendale's time in England and in France, does not usually receive approval from the educated tastes of our day.

These observations apply to a view which considers the styles in interior decoration rather than actual antiques, or furniture made in the years to which the style names strictly apply. It is the reproductions of these styles that buyers are taking, as a rule.

Those who are provided with abundant means would, of course, outfit their homes with fine, unquestionably authentic, eighteenth-century furniture. It is hard to find except at high figures, but when it can be bought wisely it becomes both a constant joy and an increasing financial asset.

Modernist Interior of Junior League

The twentieth century forms and colors which are pleasing to so many home furnishers in European and eastern American cities apparently have not yet taken the fancy of many residents of Denver. The strongest vote in favor of art moderne has been struck by the young ladies of the Junior League, in their new club rooms. It is all the more significant because the entire scheme in planning and execution is their own members' work, as I understand it. This assembly room has much vivacity and various elements of the charm of the new mode. If as an unit it impresses one with its naivete rather than with its subtlety, it stands out as a fine bit of amateur adventure. It promises to lead those who enjoy it to learn more of the satisfying pleasures to be found along this new path.

Antiques From Southern States

What has been said so far has to do with the forms, or styles, of new furniture that appear to be best liked. Most buyers of such things chose to have about them such things as carry the lines of early periods, but they are not particular about the antiquity of the objects. A considerable number of people whom I met do have the flair for the genuine antique. They are diligently seeking it while treasuring whatever they may have inherited or bought.

Judging by the contents of numerous homes which it was my privilege to visit, there is in Denver much more old American furniture from the southern Atlantic states than from the north. It might be wiser to say merely, that I saw much of the one but little of the other. Native walnut wood, which was used in Pennsylvania and points south previous to 1800, was found in tables, desks, bureaus, and chests of drawers which New Englanders would have built of maple or cherry in similar years.

As a rule, these Southern pieces are constructed on more generous lines than was the New England practice. This fact may reflect the marked difference in the typical homes of the two regions. In the South broad piazzas, the spacious homes, large establishments, contrasted with the typical limited holdings, the more modest housing, the more rigorous surroundings of the North, in its rural aspects.

Empire Examples Often Seen

When one remembers that Denver was settled only 70 years, it is surprising to discover what a variety and large number of fine old things are found in its homes. This means, of course, that many families that have come here from other parts of the country since the days of railroads have brought with them the best of their household furnishings. Examples of the American Empire

style dating from 1810-20 are most in evidence. These, as well as the walnut sort already mentioned, are mostly of southern origin, bureaus, sideboards, beds and other pieces being considerably larger than similar articles of the same sort made in the northern states.

One home is fitted almost wholly with excellent walnut and mahogany pieces, collected in the southern states, from Louisiana east, beginning about 25 years ago. This all shows the unusual appreciation and discrimination of the buyer. One of the rarest pieces was a Hepplewhite card table of fine proportions. The frame is decorated in its center by an eagle with wide-spread wings in a horizontal oval. The upper portion of the front legs carry similar, but

upright, ovals, containing well-modeled eagles. A fine dish-top tip-and-turn mahogany table and a Hepplewhite sideboard of much merit are two other items.

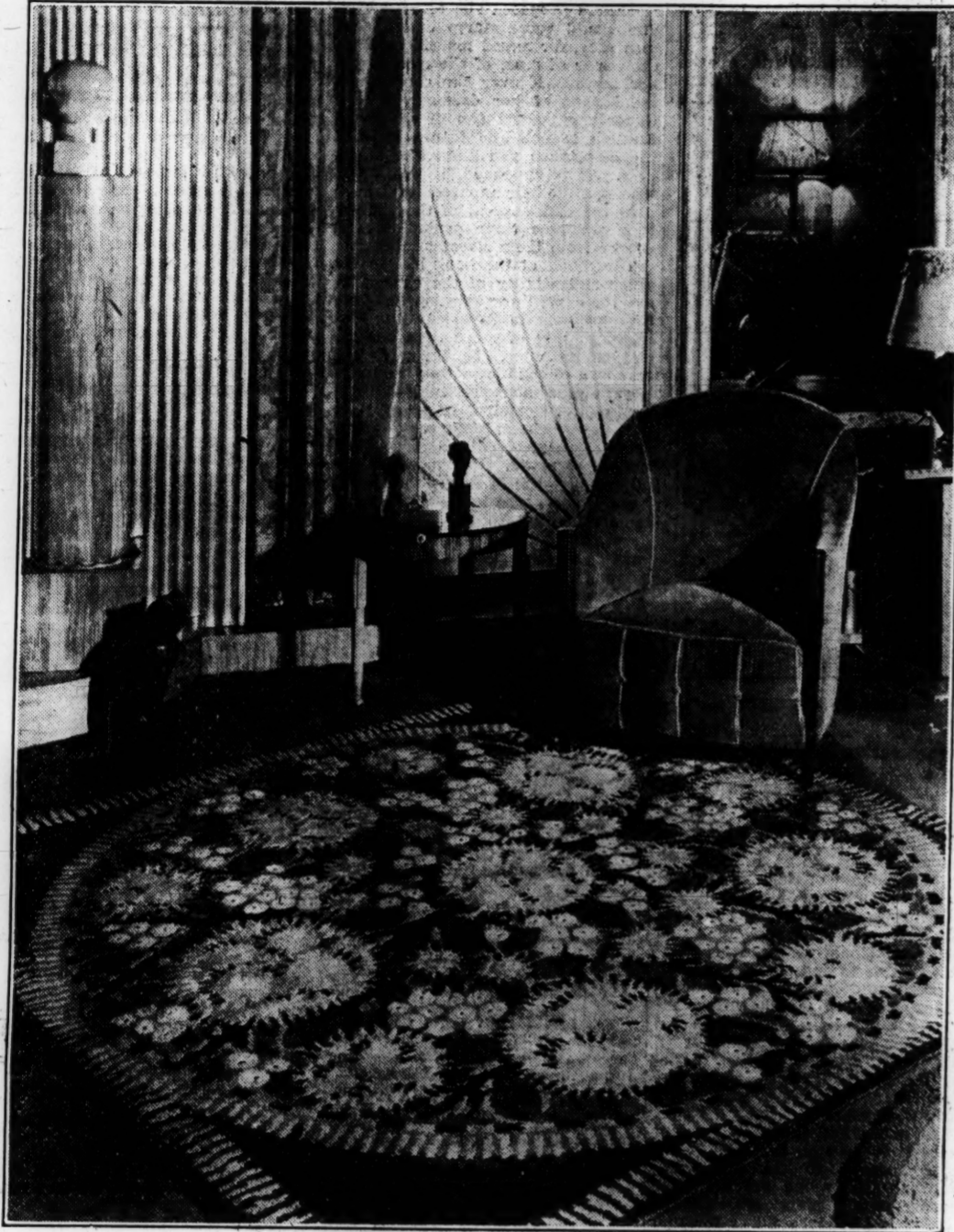
Collection of Denver Found Glass

Numerous collectors have given special attention to certain pursuits. The most notable to come to my attention was a collection of glass gathered by a lady who has secured almost every piece in the city of Denver. There are hundreds of them, mostly of the Sandwich type, some extremely rare in form or color. Numerous examples, all of which would have been classed as Stiegel five years ago, are also seen in this collection. Here, too, was an

extraordinary display of lustre pitchers, mostly if not wholly locally found. Such results are evidence enough that one need not wait until getting to the Atlantic seaboard before beginning to hunt for such things.

Another home—in this in the Country Club district—is of generous size and was recently built to harmonize with many 18th century furnishings which had been inherited or gathered in the present century. Here the completeness of the details, from draperies to tableware, all utilized with exceptional taste, made a visit a special pleasure.

These references are perhaps enough to suggest that there is a decidedly live and well-informed appreciation of both interior decoration



A corner grouping in the more conservative, modernistic manner, featuring especially a hand-tufted imported rug in richly contrasting colors

Furniture Conforming to Modern Needs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON
A BUSINESS room in the modern house has often become a necessity, and to meet this, several houses lately, according to Messrs. Gordon Russell, have adopted this innovation.

One of the most beautiful of pieces of this concern's furniture was seen in an exhibition last year in the Arlington Gallery. It was a writing cabinet of mahogany with a let-down flap, veneered with laburnum oyster shell across the grain, a style much in vogue in the seventeenth century. The inner side of the writing flap had a lovely design in the laburnum oyster and locked with a pierced rustless steel key the color of which made a delightful contrast to the wood.

The top formed a secret drawer, and the graceful stand was of walnut inlaid with ebony. The six small drawers on either side were in English elm with an unusual and attractive burr. Little reversed cup handles of ebony, which were wedged right into the drawers and glued, formed a decoration. There was very little molding except just around the top and between the drawers.

The piece depended for its beauty on the skilled craftsmanship seen in the inlay of laburnum and other details, and the unusual figuring of the wood. In the ordinary way one man carries through a job single-handed, but as this particular piece had to be ready in time for the exhibition, two men were set to work on it and completed it in two months.

A Room Transformed
A cabinet on these lines, but very much simpler and less expensive, is the main feature of one business man's room. Originally an ugly little room, and the owner of the house, needing somewhere to work on Saturday morning, he intrusted Messrs. Gordon Russell with the transformation.

The room was not to be too obviously a business one, and when required as a little extra sitting-room, the practical walnut writing table, with its big flap, can be closed up with all its contents inside out of sight. The big easy chairs, also in walnut, are upholstered with interlaced straps of leather which makes a very comfortable seat. The delightful low walnut bookcase has small cupboards on either side for china. The walls in walnut have large panels of cedar and the floor is stained black.

A filing cabinet, seen at the exhibition, with ebony handles and solid ebony feet was another piece that suggested itself as suitable for a business-sitting-room in walnut; also a very practical book table with

a couple of shelves on either side giving plenty of space for the books. It is surprising how many people have not yet heard of the existence of the modern school of furniture design in England represented by Messrs. Gordon Russell. Others, again, revolt at the very name "modern furniture" because they have been put off by seeing some spectacular pieces made for effect.

In Paris there is a group of furniture makers who have made a name for themselves, and Mr. Russell considers that if there were 20 or 30 firms making modern furniture in England it would be so much the better for everybody. He believes, however, that more people are interested this year than last, and that they are beginning to realize that really good modern furniture cannot be made for about a tenth of the price of the old, and that it is better to have one good piece than three indifferent ones.

He considers that the main distinction between the French and English modern furniture is that the Frenchman does not think so much along the lines of construction and that the designer does not work in conjunction with the cabinetmaker, as in England. He also thinks that much might be done in designing furniture purely for the machine if the British manufacturer were more ready to pay for good designs.

Workshops Worthy a Visit

Visitors are welcomed at the Gordon Russell Workshops in the lovely old village of Broadway in Worcestershire, where about 100 men, including 40 cabinetmakers, are employed. Here an effort is being made to combine the methods of the craftsman with capable business organization. It is difficult to get skilled workers and it is found necessary to train them.

The furniture made varies, from

very simple oak pieces to the fine show pieces seen at the exhibition. On the more striking was the most elaborate set of dining-room chairs ever made by the firm, in Cuban mahogany, with back rails inclosing three-piece ebony slats. The accompanying sideboard and table were relieved with bands of chip carving on ebony.

Another very fine sideboard was in English oak, which is very much harder, and consequently much more difficult to work, than the American or Japanese variety generally used. It had a triple bow front and chestnut handles dovetailed into the front of the drawers and gouged out exactly to fit the thumb and forefinger.

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and of antiques among the home makers of this delightful western city. Far more striking than this was the whole-hearted welcome which they so generously offered to one who was for the first time spending a few days in their community.

Simplicity the Present Trend

GREAT periods in furniture have come and gone. Some of them have been characterized by extravagance and some by simplicity. The period we are just passing out of has rather slavishly accepted the styles of an aristocratic age, but the present period in furniture is for simplicity. The fashions of colonial days in this line are carefully studied.

For instance, take the sunroom. In the period just passed this used to be a gay place. Nobody, it seemed, could make it showy enough. It had to be equipped with comfortable chairs, chaise-longues, footstools and desks and tables in vivid colors. But the modern sunroom is different. A few places of stick willows, a neat grass rug, some low shelves for books; a pretty table of some odd shape, adorned with black pottery—these are sufficient to furnish an up-to-date sunroom. Usually it also has a cactus garden for the window, or one of those new indoor rock gardens. And no doubt this simple equipment makes the place more restful than would showier and richer furniture.

The boudoir is also simply furnished, but usually has a little more color than the other rooms. A number of bright cushions, some shelves and drawers, a few books, a chair and a table may comprise the inventory of the room. One of the late boudoir tables is finished in pastel colors.

The bedrooms contain nothing which hints of an aristocratic style. A suite of inlaid wood, attractive but plain, is all that is ordinarily found in a modern bedroom. However, sets more brightly painted will be found in some homes.

For the dining room, the painted pieces and the pretty new inlaid woods seem to be equally favored. Tables are almost as plain as those used in public cafes. Chairs are a little more ornamental, but are simple in line and are upholstered for greater comfort. Coverings are in crushed velvet and are usually shaded in lemon and orange tints.

Drapes in the geometric designs seem to be considered the most up to date. There are many patterns, some being in bright colors, while others carry the design in the weave. A fabric is used which is appropriate for each season—that is, the thin, sheer material is utilized for summer, while a heavier stuff is employed for winter. To be in the mode, the drapes must either have triangles in their folds or hang perfectly straight.

The modern living room suggests quiet. At one end of it is the library—a plain space for numerous books. Over the mantel of the fireplace is also an open shelf for books. Above the shelf is a large unframed mirror, square or rectangular, and lighting fixtures of suitable shape are placed where they are needed. On either side of the fireplace are bookshelves of odd heights, and in front of it probably is spread a linoleum carpet. There are easy chairs in velvet and a table which is conspicuous for its many shelves. In the library stands an inlaid desk in the center of the room, and a plain-fashioned davenport invites one to recline.

The modern child's room contains mostly furniture of the painted style. A bed with a simple headboard, a tall chest of drawers, a low round set of shelves, and a plain mirror with a tall sheet on either side, just about complete the furnishings.

For the girl's room there is a small table on slender legs, and the top is hinged so it can be raised. On the under side of the top is a mirror, and in the lower recesses of the piece are spaces for many toilet articles.

All these rooms contain only simply made furniture that is for definite uses. The designs are plain, leaving the natural qualities of the woods a clear field for impressing their beauties.

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A. STAINFORTH

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From Conestoga Wagon Days

OF TIME—SOFTENED yellow brick, sprinkled with sturdy shutters of green, the old house lifts its head proudly to three full stories. At the rear, little rooms ramble over the close-cropped lawn until they encounter boldly the trunks of towering pine and walnut trees.

For nearly a century this home has stood precisely as it is today in the heart of the pleasant village of Maumee, O., a town which was settled, according to historians, in the seventeenth century by French explorers from Canada. The mansion hints of treasures within and the antique lover lifts the brass knocker on the double door with eager expectation.

This is confirmed by the appearance of the charming lady who opens the door. Her name, the visitor knows, is Miss Clara Moor, and it is known too that she has inherited this home from her great uncle. He brought from Maine in a covered wagon in 1834 the treasures which these brick walls in a bulky volume entitled "The History of the Maumee Valley," it is stated that this family traces its history directly to the Pilgrim Fathers.

First, the Drawing Room

In the drawing room one of the first things to attract attention is a wing chair placed sociably by the fireplace. Miss Moor explains that to her knowledge it is the oldest piece

of furniture in the house and has been in her family for more than 200 years.

The gold-framed mantel mirror is of surprising size, considering the fact that it also was brought from Maine to Ohio in a covered wagon. The cheerful face of a banjo clock looks down from the opposite wall, a clock that once ticked faithfully through the hours of many rugged New England seasons. Then there are two companion tables in Sheraton style, with reeded legs and flawless surfaces of polished mahogany, by Massachusetts cabinetmakers.

A fine old sofa, many small tables, larger tables with drawers, are in this interesting room; there are chairs, some covered with seats of needlepoint, worked by the fingers of patient pioneer women who sought to instill beauty as well as courage into the thoughts of their children.

A bookcase, also brought from Maine, reaches almost to the ceiling of the library. Another item of interest here is a mahogany escritoire with secret drawers, which also found its way across the Alleghenies 95 years ago.

Empire Table and Hitchcock Chairs

In the dining room is an Empire mahogany table surrounded by Hitchcock chairs with gilded scrolls and delicate flowers painted on their curved backs. A mahogany sideboard with original brasses and an escritoire which serves as a china closet add richness and beauty to this inviting room.

But possibly the chief source of delight is in the dishes. An entire set

of Staffordshire ware, with several platters ranging in size from huge affairs to the very small ones, and several covered dishes have been kept intact by loving hands. Of the entire set only one piece is missing. Unique little pitchers whose history and description would form a story in themselves; unusual cup plates; another set of dishes in mulberry, imported from England long before the family left the rugged shores of Maine; these are among other heirlooms which contribute to make this cheerful dining room intriguing in its interest.

A Fine Four-Poster Bed

And after mounting one of the ample stairways a Dutch bridal chest in the hall at the top of the steps is the first reward of the climber.

In one of the bedrooms one's gaze is fastened on a four-poster bed, more than eight feet in height, its chintz canopy blending harmoniously with the old-fashioned flowered wall paper. This bed is solid mahogany and its high posts are carved in the acanthus pattern. How it could have been brought from Maine to Ohio in a covered wagon is a source of wonder.

This lovely old yellow brick home is a place of charm and comfortable hospitality, presenting a realistic picture of the sturdy days when our forefathers furnished their homes not only for durability and practicality, but for beauty and cultured refinement as well.

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- Sets of eight 18th Century English chairs . . . 600 to 850
- Rare 18th Century English sideboards . . . 300 to 1750
- 17th & 18th Century oil portraits . . . 100 to 600
- 18th Century English breakfast tables . . . 150 to 250

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUES—EIGHTH FLOOR

THE HOME FORUM

"Make Amendes, Man"

WALKING one afternoon with two little boys down a long avenue of beeches in the garden of a famous old English house where a meeting of animal lovers had just come to a close; still thinking of the snarls and trials that are part of the experience of the beasts, and especially of the still too prevalent custom of shutting up sweet wild birds in tiny cages; we came to a lily pool where swans were floating; fed the swans, and then turning back toward the terrace, quite accidentally, in a quiet and somewhat melancholy corner of the garden, chanced upon a little barred and wired-in enclosure, rusted and forlorn, which, with the roofed-in apartment behind it, had once been an aviary. The children went inside and, presently, reappeared, the elder of the two bearing delightedly on his crooked elbow a tame jackdaw. The bird had but recently attended the meeting in the drawing-room, the sole representative of the furred and feathered people, and, now, it would seem, had retired to meditate over his experiences in this his quiet hermitage: for the empty aviary was, we were told, his own chosen home, and there, in his bed-room window, free to fly in the beech tree tops, he would often sit, watching the doings of those who had found and fed him when a baby bird. That jackdaw must have bewitched my fancy, for when night came, I lay awake, thinking of him, and just as in a quaint lyric of the fourteenth century, a poet out walking heard a fowl with feathers black speak to him from the woodside and say:

Make amendes, man, trevely, make amendes;

so I, who had heard, in company with the jackdaw, of many unkind things done to the birds, felt he might have wished to say to me, "make amendes." The wise old owl who lives in an oak tree hard by my bedroom window, with his "Te-whit, Te-whoo" seemed to say, "Yes do. Yes do;" and ere I slept, I had resolved to write once more about the birds. So this morning while my favorites sing in the sunny autumn garden as they feast on my great green apples and long yellow pears, I begin, and if you do not like this sermon-like essay, you must blame the owl and the jackdaw.

More and more curious does it seem to me that men should have ever taken pleasure in birds in cages; mewing-up thrushes, finches, tits, larks, parrots and canaries in captivity; and, even up to Victorian days, deeming an aviary to be a crowning ornament to a garden. Surely, I have sometimes said to myself, the children of other days with their tender hearts and purer thoughts must have often been saddened by the fate of these innocent, imprisoned creatures; for children, like poets, have always been the friends of the birds. Aviarists are now happily quite out of fashion. Gone never to return; but recently I found proof of my surmise and saw how both children and poets had helped the birds to freedom. My evidence is in the recently published

biography of Mrs. Gaskell, where there is a letter, written by Leigh Hunt to the novelist, in 1847, in which that gentle-hearted man tells his friend how, instructed by his grandchildren, he must reproach her for having mentioned in her last short story, without any disapprobation, a little caged canary. Mrs. Gaskell saw the point and was sorry; moreover she promised the children to amend her ways and put no more birds in cages in her books, not even canaries. So, I suppose, a point was won and the world moved onward.

It has not, however, been preaching, but by showing how beautiful these little mysterious neighbors of ours are that the poets have certainly aided in guiding mankind toward gentler thoughts concerning the birds. My aviary is a notebook full of lovely passages concerning birds and their songs. There I can look and find a wealth of sweetness. Joanna Baillie's Heath-cock is there with its sable beak and glossy plumage; dark and sleek. Wordsworth's Green Linnet:

Amid yon tuft of hazel trees
That, twinkling in the gusty breeze
Behold him perched in ecstasies....
A Brother of the dancing leaves.

The Bullfinch and the Wren are there. Keats' Nightingale and Mary Webb's Water-Ouzel. Of Sky-larks, I fancy, for when night came, I lay awake, thinking of him, and just as in a quaint lyric of the fourteenth century, a poet out walking heard a fowl with feathers black speak to him from the woodside and say:

"I will sing a song,
I'm the Lark."
Sing, sing, throat-strong,
Little kill-the-dark
What will you sing about
Now the night is out.

Another Lark I have, too, who Climbing the welkin clear—
Chauts with a "Cheer, here, peer,
I near my dear."
Then there is my Crow—or rather John Clare's Crow—that "chimey-sweep, so sorry black." Cuckoo, on his wild wings who sings his two notes over and over; Sister Swallow who bids us follow; and the sea birds so white and beautiful, who so often remind dwellers far inland of great sunny spaces of the sea. But how can I introduce you to even a few of those lovely bird characters. Poets, knowing I suppose what it is to have wings, have ever felt brotherly toward them, and who should know, as they do, what the birds say, or what they look like. But the green earth and the blue sky, have always been the poet's aviary and his verses have been ever dedicated to free birds who choose them out a bough and sit and sing. And when a poet has found a prisoner how very deeply he has felt its woe.

I cannot brook thy gaze, beloved bird—
wrote T. Watts-Dunton of the Caged Storm-Petrel in "Mother Carey's Chickens."

To see thee here, beneath the landmen's sky,
Cooped in a cage with food thou canst not eat,
Thy "snow-flake" soiled and soiled
That walked the billows, while thy
Proclaimed the tempest night.

Only one poet that I know of actually mentions an aviary. That is the great Frenchman, who wrote "Ses Free," and he writes of the fair April morning when entering such a bird's prison home he took a poor fluttering inmate in his hand and rejoiced to see it go free.

In that pink light where flowers
Climbed are
With ecstasy of entering Paradise.

Yes, the poets like the children have ever doted on birds, and who knows how much they have done to free them. But I wish they could do still more. Listening that afternoon at the old country house to particular of that disappointing English law which merely stipulates that wild birds have cages allow them to spread their wings, it seemed time!

To Haarlem

That slow ride along the road bisecting the flower-fields was an unforgettable thing—a riot of color and fragrance that is bewildering, dazzling. It was the height of the season—that's what comes of having a father who knows the exact moment that each section of his country should be ablaze. Some one has said that they are like crazy quilts of color, and that is the impression you get from countless acres squared off into masses of brilliant and varied red, white, pink, orange, yellow and all the in-between shades fostering each other with the superb unconcern of nature, forming a whole as harmonious as if the effect had been studied. Great tall tulips they were—sturdy as we never see them, planted so close together that even from a short distance they seemed to be a solid sheet of flowers. And, just to make the whole more entrancing, there were squares of blue and pink and white hyacinths, miraculously fat, and slender; poetic narcissi, and pert daffodils.

Every one had flowers; we passed people with such armloads of color as you couldn't buy at home for twenty dollars, and for which they had probably paid a dubbelje, four cents.

The land rolls and slopes and climbs quite steeply at last to the dunes, and the gardens that have been built at all these impossible angles are something to remember. Rock gardens spilling a rill of blue phlox down the hillside to a hedge dotted with blossoms; beds of tulips a blaze of color; flowers massed as we never dare to mass them and presenting a dazzling vista.—ADELDE DE LEEUW, in "The Flavor of Holland."



The Judge. From a Finger-Tip Painting by Teng Kwei.

White Jade and Finger Tips

TENG KWEI, when a little boy, was allowed to choose his own given name, and Kwei means white jade. He never had a teacher for his Chinese art but owed much to his mother, a designer of embroidery, who knew color, composition, line, and space. He worked as an assistant in her studio, but later went far ahead of what his mother expected. At the age of twelve he could paint passably well and various subjects of his work were in demand among his friends and relatives. He painted everywhere—on the wall or even on his dresses. His mother had a hard time trying to stop him for she had to do his laundry work, and scrub off red or green paint from white linen or silk gowns.

In 1920, Teng Kwei began to use his fingers rather than brushes for painting and established his own style and technique. Two years later his paintings at Soe Chow Fine Arts exhibit hit the public so hard that twelve leading art critics of China formed an agreement to be prominent supporters, recommenders, patrons and defenders of his finger-tip art. Mr. Y. P. Weng, Chinese Minister to Japan; Mr. T. S. Wang, president of Klansan Board of Education; Mr. Y. L. Chang, vice-secretary of education of the National Cabinet; China, and other famous artists are included in this list. Teng Kwei did not go to art school in China for he believes that art itself cannot be taught; that what can be taught is not the essence of art but the organism, or mechanics. He had to study extensively by himself, and ninety per cent of his paintings went into his waste-basket.

He arrived in Seattle, Washington, at the age of twenty-one, with a trunkful of good clothes, art material consisting of rolls of rice paper, silk, and fans on which to paint, and a slender purse. He has gone to great measures to realize his educational ideal here in America. He has acted as waiter in a boarding house, has served for summers, crated apples during the summers, and anything he could do to stay on at the university.

He won a scholarship which enabled him to have more time for his studies in Occidental art work. His long, slender fingers made the modeling clay yield its secret, and his work in sculpture soon attracted the attention of the art critics. He became a member of the faculty of the University of Washington two years ago, where he has been teaching Occidental art.

Teng Kwei is charming either as guest or host. He is an excellent cook and very fond of serving for his friends Chinese dinners of beef, pork and chestnuts seasoned with Oriental sauce, chard cooked with dried shrimp, or sweet-sour spare-ribs, and always fluffy rice. The long third-story porch in front of his studio, overlooking the lakes and mountains, is often the scene for a social gathering of intellectual people. He is a wizard at judging character and picks his friends carefully. Guests who are fortunate enough to be invited to his studio for an afternoon rejoice in delicacies imported from such occasions: dainty rice cakes, delicious candied ginger root, and Oriental nuts. A delightful host, he translates from rare old books on literature or art, or tells beautiful Chinese legends of plant life. He lives in an enchanted world where the bamboo is polite and its leaflike fingers form an open hand that does not grasp for greed, and

where the lotus mother with her many seeds teaches love for little children.

The paintings on rice paper are made with the finger tips and nails in black ink or in colors. These pictures are of birds, flowers, and figures. Teng Kwei often writes one of his own poems on the side of a picture and places one of his seals in red below it. The originals for these seals are hand carved on marble.

Teng Kwei has been awarded the Harvard Yenching Institute Fellowship in Harvard University where he will work for his doctorate the coming year. This fellowship in Oriental and Occidental art is a bridge across the Pacific promoting American and Chinese culture.

Mozart's Method

When I am, as it were, completely myself, entirely alone, and of good cheer—say, travelling in a carriage, or walking after a good meal, or during the night when I cannot sleep; it is on such occasions that my ideas flow best and most abundantly. Whence and how they come, I know not; nor can I force them. Those ideas that please me I retain in memory, and am accustomed, as I have been told, to hum them to myself. If I continue in this way, it soon occurs to me how I may turn this or that morsel to account, so as to make a good dish of it, that is to say, agreeably to the rules of counterpoint, to the peculiarities of the various instruments, etc.

All this fires my soul, and, provided I am not disturbed, my subject enlarges itself, becomes methodized and defined, and the whole, though it be long, stands almost complete and finished... so that I can survey it, like a fine picture or a beautiful statue, at a glance. Nor do I hear in my imagination the parts successively, but I hear them, as it were, all at once (gleich alles zusammen). What a delight this is I cannot tell! All this inventing, this producing, takes place in a pleasing lively dream. Still the actual hearing of the tout ensemble is after all the best. What has been thus produced I do not easily forget, and this is perhaps the best gift I have my Divine Maker to thank for.

When I proceed to write down my ideas, I take out of the bag of my memory, if I may use all that phrase, what has been previously collected into it in the way I have mentioned. For this reason the committing to paper is done quickly enough, for everything is, as I said before, already finished; and it rarely differs on paper from what it was in my imagination. At this occupation I can therefore suffer myself to be disturbed; for whatever may be going on around me, I write, and even talk, but only of fowls and geese, or of Gretel and Barbel, or some such things. But why my productions take from my hand that particular form and style that makes them Mozartian, and different from the works of other composers, is probably owing to the same cause which renders my nose so large or so aquiline, or, in short, makes it Mozart's, and different from those of other people.—From the Preface of "Letters of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart," Selected and edited by HANS MESSMAN.

Comprensione redentrice

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina.

Il trito detto: "Tutto è quello che è e null'altro", per quanto abbia i caratteri di una verità evidente, è tuttavia una formulazione di una delle leggi fondamentali del pensiero, la legge dell'identità. Quanti equivoci, quanta confusione mentale non necessari si potrebbero evitare nell'umano pensiero se discussione se la sostanza del pensiero fosse chiaramente espressa. Quanto spesso si scopre che differenze di opinione sono spesso dovute al non arrivare fin dall'inizio ad una definizione dei termini, mutualmente compresa e riconosciuta. Un problema di esperienza è spesso soltanto un problema di logica e, quando le questioni in discussione ne siano chiaramente definite, la soluzione del problema vien facilmente trovata per mezzo dell'applicazione di una legge fondamentale come quella formulata più sopra.

La natura della coscienza mente umana non ispirata è di tal natura che non può percepire, e tanto meno comprendere, verità e realtà spirituali. La mente carnale, o mente della carne, che San Paolo dichiara essere inimicizia contro a Dio, poiché ella non si sottomette alla legge di Dio, non può essere, non è evidentemente, dunque, il mezzo o l'istrumento col quale le profonde verità spirituali della natura di Dio, e l'uomo quale essere spirituale, possono essere percepite, comprese, e dimostrate.

In quella memorabile conversazione con Nicodemo sotto il cielo stellato di Siria, il nostro grande Maestro, Cristo Gesù, fece una doppia dichiarazione che, se compresa ed obbedita, avrebbe salvato il Cristianesimo da molta parte del suo sviato errore nello sterile deserto del peccato ed errata credenza falsa. In tale occasione Gesù fece due dichiarazioni fondamentali di identità che rivelano l'impossibilità della cosiddetta mente carnale a mal comprendere lo Spirito. Egli disse: "Ciò che è nato della carne è carne; ma ciò che è nato dello Spirito è spirito". I due sono in contraddizione. L'uomo, dunque, è della carne, o invece egli è spirituale. Non può essere ambidue. Questo fatto scientifico toglie di mezzo per sempre una base per il dualismo. La credenza che l'uomo sia una combinazione di materia e spirito, di bene e di male, oscura l'assoluto ed inequivocabile insegnamento del Nuovo Testamento, e la sua meravigliosa potenza sanatrice. Non è dunque allo stesso tempo logico e ragionevole di assumere che la perdita di potere spirituale sia dovuta alla perdita della pura percezione di quello che l'insegnamento evangelico di Cristo Gesù è realmente? Non vi è dunque oggi un grande bisogno di "pensare di nuovo" (il significato letterale del "pentirsi" negli Evangelii) allo scopo di dimostrare che il regno dei cieli è realmente vicino?

La Scienza Cristiana rende capace il mondo odierno di provare da sé il senso che vi è una relazione vitale fra pentimento e redenzione, fra salute e salute. Compie questo col mostrare all'individuo come cambiare il suo modo di pensare radicalmente ed assolutamente; in altre parole, come cambiare la sferezza dell'umano intelletto coll'intelligenza che riflette

Frost on the Racquette River

The lucent flash of crystal in the air.
The crackle of the grass, the smell
Of ferns.
Musky and limp, the silvered path-
way where
A deer has foraged to the water's
edge.
A lazy fan rippling amid the stalks
Of russet pickered weeds, the tiny
splash
Of tinier frogs where a blue heron
walks
Among the lily disks—

This morning is
The choicest gift of all the lovely
year!

It does not matter that I cannot see
The heron's dusky wing, nor can I
hear
The lap of little waters on the sand,
Nor smell the briery scent of frosted
ferns—
I know each tree, each stone, almost
each blade,
And with a deepening joy my heart
returns

To where October walks upon the
hills!

RUTH AUGHLTREE.

Beauty's Open Door

In general there is always one door open to us—the door into nature's beauty. Summer's sunny days follow one another in long succession. There is the roadside beauty of meadowsweet, wild roses, goldenrod, and the shattered rainbows of other flowers. While on the ponds quietly floating and turning their pale-pink petals to the sky are the lovely pond lilies. Humming insects disturb the soothing music, and one hears the ring of the whetstone on the scythe blade, or the bell from some ancient steeple calls to higher things. And there is anything more beautiful than a rain-washed world? The streets are washed with mercury and gold, the rainbow is in the east, the thrill of bird song, the laughter of creeks refilled and tumbling rejoicingly on their way, the tree leaves open and sparkling in the sun, all perfect in renewed loveliness.

And there is this about beauty—that we like to share it with others. Some friend of ours we would like with us to enjoy the beauty of sunlight, the coolness after rain, the glory of clouds floating along the horizon and carved with the subtle chisel of the wind into fairy palaces of art, the charm and exquisite loveliness of spacious places, the serene beauty of the stars sailing the heavens like bright lights in the wake of the moon.

O wanderer, when will you feel
The breath of beauty in the air,
And touch her garment everywhere?

Redemptive Understanding

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE trite saying, "Everything is what it is and not another thing," while partaking of the nature of a truism, is nevertheless a statement of one of the fundamental laws of thought, the law of identity. How much unnecessary misunderstanding and mental confusion would be avoided in human thinking and discussion were the substance of thought clearly expressed. How often it is discovered that differences of opinion are often due to a failure to arrive at the outset at a mutually understood and recognized definition of terms. A problem of experience is frequently only a logical one, and when its issues are clearly defined, the solution of the problem is often easily arrived at by the application of some fundamental law such as the one stated above.

The nature of the uninspired human mind, so called, is such that it cannot apprehend, much less comprehend, spiritual verities or realities. The carnal mind, or mind of the flesh, which Paul declares to be enmity against God, since it is not subject to the law of God, neither can be, is obviously, then, not the means or instrument whereby the deep spiritual truths of God's nature and man as a spiritual being can be perceived, understood, and demonstrated.

In that memorable interview with Nicodemus beneath the starlit Syrian sky, our great Teacher, Christ Jesus, made a twofold statement which, if understood and obeyed, would have saved Christendom from much of its wayward wandering in the barren desert of sin and error false belief. On that occasion Jesus made two fundamental statements of identity which reveal the impossibility of the so-called carnal mind's ever understanding Spirit. He said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." The two are contradictory. Man, then, is of the flesh, or else he is spiritual. He cannot be both. This scientific fact disposes forever of a basis for dualism. The belief that man is a combination of matter and spirit, good and evil, obscures the absolute and unequivocal teaching of the New Testament, and its marvelous healing power. Is it not both logical and reasonable to assume that the loss of spiritual power is due to the loss of a pure perception of what the gospel teaching of Christ Jesus really is? Is there not, indeed, a great need today of "thinking again" (the literal meaning of "repent" in the Gospels), in order to prove that the kingdom of heaven is really at hand?

Christian Science is enabling the world today to prove for itself that

Presage

The maple trees are bowing low
(An Arab bends himself just so
Saying farewell to friend or foe)
What do the awing maples know?

Is there a handsome charioteer
Who quite unseen is drawing near
Driving the horses of the year?
What do the bending maples know?

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Crops in Tibet

The chief crop in the Tibetan uplands is barley. Next to it comes peas, wheat, and mustard; radishes and turnips are the favourite root-crops; potatoes are but sparsely cultivated, at any rate in central Tibet. Barley is the main cereal in Tibet and takes the place of wheat in England. Wheat is grown at the lower altitudes, mainly below eleven thousand feet, but nowhere in such quantities as to oust barley from the premier position. The latter is of two kinds, white barley (ne-kar-mo) and black barley (ne-nak).

This last is also termed motked barley for the ears are not quite black. A mixed crop of barley and peas is a very frequent sight. Buckwheat, both the sweet and the bitter, is fairly plentiful below eleven thousand feet. It is a popular crop in Sikkim and Darjeeling, being grown and eaten by all the hill races, the Sikkimese, the Nepalese, and the Lepchas. I have seen buckwheat growing at an elevation of twelve thousand two hundred feet above sea-level on the mountains overlooking the Chumbi Valley, the wedge of Tibet that juts southward between Sikkim and Bhutan. In the interior of Tibet it is but little grown.

The mustard serves both as oil for lamps and for rubbing on the bodies of small children, especially those of the peasantry. The gentry use less oil on their children and wash them more. As for the shepherds, butter is plentiful with them, and so they rub that on children and aged persons alike.

Tibet is not well suited for the growing of green vegetables, and the Tibetan has no great liking for them. But the Chinese, being accustomed to vegetables in their own country, grow them as far as practicable. Round Lhasa and other towns may be seen several vegetable gardens set out by Chinese, and the products of these find their way into the Tibetan shops.

In the lower parts of the country, more especially in eastern Tibet, fruit is freely grown, apricots, walnuts, pears, and peaches. The garden adjoining our house at Lhasa, being inclosed by a high wall, was a veritable sun-trap. It was several apricot trees of a hardy type, and one tree with a crop of diminutive apples. The apricots and apples ripened after a fashion, though we found them lacking in flavour. But in the Lhasa shops we could buy dried apricots, brought in from the lowlands of Kong-po, two hundred miles away over the eastern hills, and these were very pleasant to the taste.—SIR CHARLES BELZ, in "The People of Tibet."

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In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

Masters of Water Color

By FRANK RUTTER

LIKE for those who have little or no opportunity of seeing at first hand famous pictorial masterpieces and for others more fortunately placed in so far as access to the world's treasures of art are concerned, the series of color plates produced and published by the Studio (London) at 5s. each will be of value. The various series published by this enterprising periodical deal with many aspects of art in the past and present. Special attention is given to the color plates and reproductions, which are, indeed, uniformly excellent throughout those volumes of the different series already published, each album of reproductions being prefaced by a monograph written by an acknowledged expert.

Four recent volumes—each containing eight color plates—in the series of "Famous Water-Color Painters" deal with Turner, Bonington, Peter de Wint and Rowlandson, respectively. G. S. Sandilands writes on the first two, Albert Hardie of the Victoria and Albert Museum on De Wint, and Osbert Sitwell on Rowlandson. These three writers discuss with zest, acumen and welcome freshness the work of four artists who are among England's greatest masters of watercolor.

Before the arrival of Turner—who was born in 1775—painting in water color was not taken very seriously as a form of art in England, or indeed in any other country. It was looked upon as an agreeable hobby for gentlemen of leisure, a suitable pastime and accomplishment for young ladies and, at its most serious, as a preliminary to engraving. Turner was a visionary and a poet, and he dignified the despised medium by using it to communicate to us his wonderful visions of light and his golden nature-poems.

Richard Parkes Bonington, born 26 years after Turner, was brought up mainly in France though of British parentage. The friend of Delacroix he showed the highest promise, and the beautiful "Cheyne Walk" and "Sunset in the Pays de Caen" in this volume prove what a rival he might have been to Turner himself. But overwork taxed his powers, and brilliant as his achievements are his career was too short for him to fulfill all the promise of his youth. Yet though he died at the beginning of his career, he has left behind him a host of water colors in a variety of styles. To him we owe many exquisite sketches of Gothic architecture in France, as well as scores of sketches made in French and Italian cities. A goodly number of his water colors are in the collection of the last century by Lord Hertford—can be seen in the Wallace Collection.

Turner, on the contrary, refused in his later years to sell his water colors, with the result that he was able to bequeath about 20,000 of them to the Nation. A representative selection from this vast bequest is always to be seen at the National Gallery in London, and loan collections from this source are to be seen in the university galleries of Oxford and Cambridge and in other British provincial galleries.

Rowlandson was already 18 when Turner was born. He was half French by birth, and it is to his ancestry that Osbert Sitwell, in his stimulating and vivacious essay, attributes the rare delicacy of line and coloring which distinguishes the early work of this exuberant artist.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—H. G. Wells, who has long been an illuminating and outspoken critic of the films, has now made his bow as a film author.

His films are the slightly old-fashioned type of comedy, mainly written round one character. Such films seem to be as slowly and surely disappearing as are plays round one character. One wonders if the days of film stars are waning, as are those of the great lone star actors. "Tonic," "Bluebottles," and "Daydreams" are the names of Wells's films, and of these "Daydreams" is the best and nearest to pure film fantasy. Also there is a lesson against playing with fire, and it is equally well acted, photographed and directed. The story is that of a young girl, who commits a legally justifiable crime in self-defense. This is discovered by a blackmailer, who characteristically overreaches himself, and the end is satisfactory to all concerned. The scenes are laid in London and will be pleasantly familiar to many and genuinely thrilling to all. Particularly good and interesting pictures are those of the chase, by the famous Flying Squad of Scotland Yard, through the streets of London, and especially those shot in the British Museum and the final scene on the roof of the famous reading room, where the villain is brought to bay.

The excellent dialogue is used sparingly and judiciously, and is instructive indication of the lines upon which dialogue for the "talkies" should be written. It also conclusively answers two moot questions. One as to whether the talking films will swamp the silent. This will surely not be the case, for "Blackmail" sets up a standard of art which will have to be lived up to, but which can never become cheap or common. Whilst, secondly, it shows that if the "talkie" has come to stay, it will have to stay in its place.

Amid much fine acting in the film, undoubtedly the best is that of the blackmailer, who is played by the actor, John Longden. This actor attained a good position on the stage in straight juvenile parts, he should attain a great one on the screen as a character actor, in parts of this description. As the hero, John Longden was as good as one now expects him to be. As the heroine, Annie Ondra was somewhat colorless.

C. F. A.

In it at this time is found "a Gallic appreciation and use of curly, rocco lines which seems yet to be peculiarly apt as a medium for rendering our landscapes, trees and people." The first fruits of Rowlandson's genius had the social and country life of his period for subject. It was not until comparatively late in his career that he chose to expend his talent on political and social satire and invective and on personal caricature. To his early period belong countless little-known drawings of a most delicate and fragile beauty, pastoral scenes, landscapes and rustic idylls. These delicious sketches brought him but little money and no fame, whereas his satirical colorprints, which held the mirror up to human nature as experienced during the closing years of the eighteenth century, became notorious and were eagerly sought after by all classes. The reproductions in this volume are carefully chosen to show Rowlandson's art in its most pleasing aspects, and examples of all his style have been included.

At the opposite pole to Rowlandson as regards character, manner of life and temperament, may be placed Peter de Wint, the steady-going, hard working water colorist of Dutch extraction, who was born in 1784 at Stone in Staffordshire. He was brought up in England, and from his earliest boyhood dabbled in drawing. While still a youth, he was apprenticed to John Raphael Smith, the famous mezzotint engraver. De Wint's whole career was devoted to the art of painting. "Mine is a beautiful profession," he was known and respected by all the famous painters of his time, and his style met with appreciation among his fellow artists. "Try something like the solid blocks of color in the 'Woods'—a significant note in one of Samuel Palmer's private notebooks. De Wint's color is rich, his style daring and original—in contrast to his ordinary and conventional life—and, to the words of Mr. Hardie, "He is one of the great technicians of water color, one of those who can make water color sing, one of the few who can keep even his darks transparent, luminous and sparkling." Eight admirable color plates bear eloquent witness to the truth of Martin Hardie's generous and scholarly appreciation.

Sculpture Plans for Joslyn Memorial Building, Omaha

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OMAHA—The Joslyn Memorial Building, now being built by the Society of Liberal Arts of Omaha, will be the new home for the Art Institute and Symphony Orchestra of Omaha. The building is the gift of Mrs. Sarah H. Joslyn, given in memory of her husband, George A. Joslyn, former president and chief owner of the Western Newspaper Union. John McDonald and Alan McDonald of Omaha are the architects and John



"RED MAN OF THE PLAINS"

David Brein of Chicago is the sculptor. The building is being erected of Georgia pink marble at the cost of \$3,000,000.

The sculpture decorations will consist of the following: six rosettes, 15 by 5 1/2 feet, to be carved in marble; 1 panel, 53 feet by 9 feet, to be carved in marble; two equestrian statues, 18 feet in height without pedestal, in bronze (20 feet high with pedestal); three doors, 9 by 6 feet with six panel insets, in bronze; one memorial portrait plaque with inscription of Mr. Joslyn—in bronze; one figure composition for fountain for inside the building in bronze.

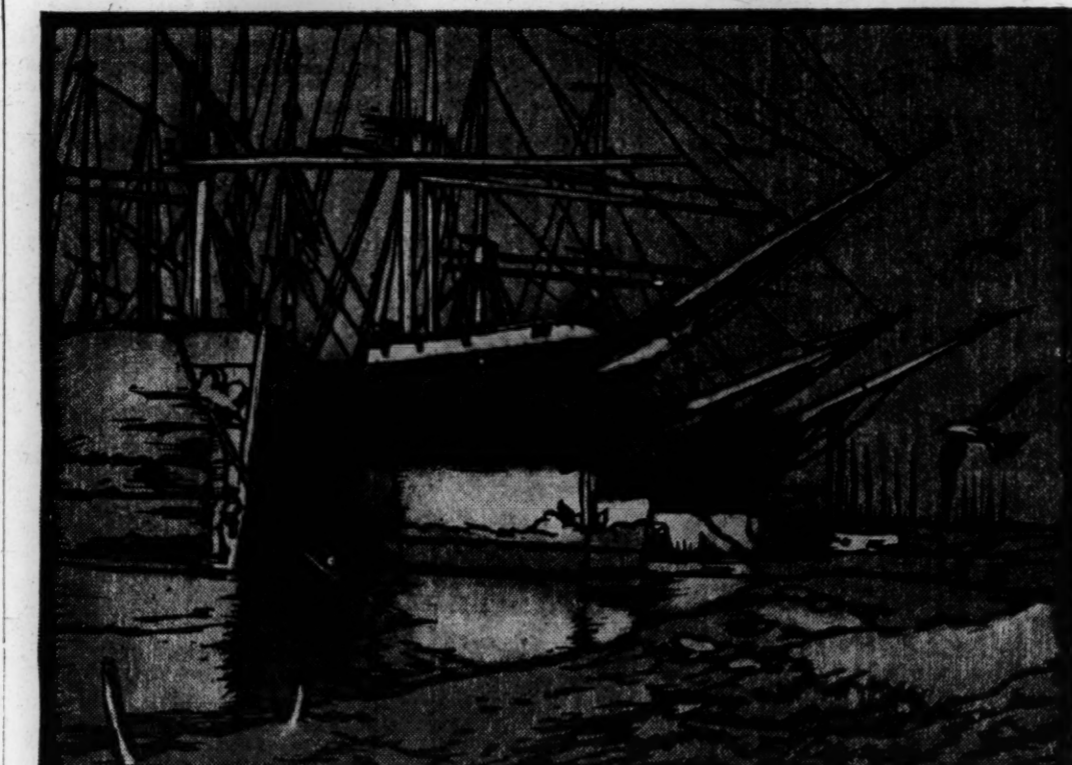
Quoting the sculptor, Mr. Brein: "Since the Joslyn Memorial Building is to be dedicated to that fine



"RED WOMAN OF THE PLAINS"
Rosettes by John David Brein

spirit of promoting the cultivation and encouragement of the fine arts, I have been prompted to select as my subject matter for the sculpture treatment of the building those incidents of western life upon which most likely will be developed a goodly share of the future legends and folklore of America; folklore besides being the most real foundation for great art, is also the greatest of all arts. In view of that I have named the sculptural embellishments 'Episodes of Western Legends and Hero Tales in the Making.'

"The theme will be developed in the form of a symphonic tone-poem, the introductory movement being that of 'Tribute,' a large composition in relief, 53 feet long and 9 feet high,



From a Block Print by William S. Rice.

The Play-Reading Theater

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON'S theatrical world is teeming with new schemes—an excellent sign of the times. The Morning Theater is ready to start.

Philip Ridgway, in a strange and happy alliance with Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn, the two well-known comedians, will turn the Little Free Theater in Drury Lane into a temple of fine dramatic art, leading off with a Tchekov cycle. Mr. Ridgway is also planning a vast People's Theater at a fraction of the current prices. At the Arts Club the Cosmopolitan Theater will soon open its campaign with plays in French, German and Italian—all planned by English artists.

A German troupe is to visit London with plays by Schiller, Goethe, Lessing and Hauptmann. For next spring is promised a season of "Hamlet," with the famous Mosses as the Prince of Denmark. A young actor who has made money in the United States is projecting a Universal Theatrical Exhibition in connection with the centenary celebrations in Antwerp next year.

Last, but not least, a group of young histrionic enthusiasts is vigorously pleading the establishment of a Play-Reading Theater for London, as a kind of auxiliary stepping-stone for the young generation which is thirsting for glory and achievement and finds that in the actual theater the demand is wholly incommensurate with the abundant supply.

Play reading, I may tell you, has in the last few years become a vogue in provincial England. Eager to follow the dramatic stream on the Continent, but finding, for economic reasons, insufficient support by the regular theaters, many provincial playing societies have started play reading meetings, where plays of note, after careful rehearsal, are enacted in round-table fashion.

At first the idea found but lukewarm welcome. Reading a play is a

long way from acting it, said the opponents; it might be tedious; it demanded imaginative exertions on the part of the hearers; it might also be monotonous and climactically ineffective. Yet, after a while, it was found that the experiment was a success; that it was interesting; that there was a growing public for such performances.

Thirty years ago a printed play had little sale, and only Ibsen and Oscar Wilde found readers among the English public—who even neglected its Pineros and Joneses—while publishers looked upon play publishing as an almost certain loss or as a ballast to be liquidated in time and with difficulty. Now not a day passes without new plays being found in the publishers' lists and eagerly purchased by the public. Such firms as Benn Brothers and Messrs. Gollancz are flooding the market with plays of note, and the latter firm has this month offered the veriest treasure-trove in one volume containing six plays in vogue today, including Sheriff's masterpiece, "Journey's End."

But the real basis for play-reading as a substitute for acting was established when the Jewish Drama League found itself insufficiently supplied with funds, yet anxious to produce Schmitzler's masterpiece, "Dr. Bernhard," in Miss Hettie Landstone's excellent translation. They had the Little Theater lent to them; they engaged the well-known producer, Fred de Lara, who assembled a fine cast of young actors; they rehearsed for a week and, when the reading came off one Sunday night, a full house hailed the bold effort with delight.

The illusion was complete; the producer had evolved as much movement on the stage as if the play were actually acted; the characters stood out in vitality. "As good as any production," said all present; ditto said the press. And so for a mere outlay of under £30 an achievement was attained which, with its numerous cast of ordinary circumstances, would have cost at least six to seven times that amount.

This gave the impetus. And now the pioneers who have the scheme in hand hope to make a Play-Reading Theater a regular institution. They have actors galore at their command; they can lay their hands on all the noncommercial plays of the world they desire; they will widen the circle of readers of plays in book form. And, best of all, as they can afford to charge very low prices for admission, they will secure a following of all sorts and conditions of people who wish to increase their knowledge of the drama, but who, owing to prevailing circumstances would be rarely have an opportunity to "realize" a place beyond perusal in an armchair—by no means the same thing as the effect created by the live voices of live people.

"Many Waters"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—At Maxine Elliott's Theater, Arch Selwyn and Charles B. Cochran, by arrangement with Leon M. Lays, are presenting "Many Waters," a new play by Monckton Hoffe.

One of New York's most sophisticated audiences assembled to extend hearty welcome home to the popular Ernest Truex, who has been acting in London. Mr. Truex offered the audience a play of a type Broadway always maintains that it does not want and will not have, namely, a play of pure sentiment. Because this play is so well-written, well-directed and well-acted the first night audience devoured "Many Waters" just as eagerly as a group of romantic school-boys devour "The Prisoner of Zenda," which was first produced. This is as it should be. There is always an audience for a sincere play.

"Many Waters" may be put down as the first play of the present New York season that will bring forth frequent and respectful discussion. Mr. Hoffe's premise is that into what seems to be the most commonplace lives there is often packed enough drama to make a full evening's play, then he proceeds to prove his theory and keeps the audience alert with the story of a most commonplace, humdrum people chosen from the "middle class."

A theater manager is about to rent from the aforesaid couple a little country home. They call at the manager's office to arrange the final details just as the manager and a playwright are having a discussion as to "what the public wants." The playwright is for earnest realism, while the manager is for musical comedy entertainment. The commonplace

couple, who think there is nothing interesting or romantic in their lives, is appealed to and they tell why they are in favor of the lighter form of entertainment. It is their story that makes Mr. Hoffe's play.

The couple first met in a park during a rain. They were married in a mouldy registrar's office during a heavy fog, and have experienced most of the problems and difficulties that beset human beings. Their love for one another survives and grows stronger as they see their lovely daughter go through an intense tragedy.

In telling his story, Mr. Hoffe introduces several sharply and clearly drawn English characters. Here is Ernest Truex, the erstwhile attractive farceur, become a serious and accomplished actor. Mauda Vane is also excellent. Little gem acting characterizations are contributed by Aubrey Dexter, Paul Gill, F. B. J. Sharp, Lawrence Ireland, Margaret Yarde, Maile Darrel, Robert Douglas and Francis L. Sullivan.

F. L. S.

The Passing of the Old Sailing Ships

The Estuary de San Antonio, a river-like arm of San Francisco Bay which separates the Eastbay cities of Alameda and Oakland, is a favorite sketching ground for the artist who loves to work from subjects that are disappearing from American waters. In this hurly-burly rush of modern times and modern ships, which is displacing these graceful rovers of the seven seas there is a keen pleasure derived by roaming and sketching among the quiet mooring places and finding these picturesque old-fashioned ships anchored and rusting in the green waters of the Estuary.

Mr. Rice, whose block print was shown at the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the California Society of Etchers, held at the Victoria, Atkins and Torrey Gallery, in San Francisco recently, lives and works in Oakland and his block prints in color are known throughout the United States.

Art in Boston

Ajanta Cave Paintings

At the Grace Horne's Galleries, in Boston, will be shown until Oct. 11, copies of details of frescoes from the Ajanta Caves, India, done in pen and ink and water color by Mrs. Freida H. Das, an American artist who has spent the last nine years in India. The exhibit contains a number of original water colors, including three portrait studies of Mahatma Gandhi. These cave paintings, made between 200 B. C. and 500 A. D., have all the fundamental beauty of form, line and color that is characteristic of primitive art in its best manifestations. Mrs. Das, evidently, has been a faithful copyist, making no attempt to add anything even when a tiny patch of the original has fallen away. The effect is of seeing the original work done so long ago. Of particular charm are the many studies of hands, where the modeling is indicated by a mere breath of color. There are friezes in which animals are used in the most modern, modernist manner as decorations in one group elephants are wrestling playfully as in a football scrimmage.

"The Great Adventure" is an interpretation of a romantic sculptural group, apparently a youth and a girl setting forth on a life together. Nobility is inherent in every line and tone of this work. Mrs. Das also shows brilliant impressions in oil of market places, river life, farming activities and other aspects of modern India in town and country.

Three Master Etchers

At the Schervey Studios, 665 Boylston Street, are being shown selected examples of etchings by Haden Whistler and Mervyn. By Haden Whistler there is that poetic plate, "Shere Mill," wherein the artist discovers such a variety of forms and masses, such a bouquet-like ensemble of lovely lines in the trees and rushes. One never ceases to wonder at the play of light and shade that Haden achieved in "Sunset in Ireland," "Eggham Lock" is an example of pure etching, a cleanly wiped plate that depends for all its effect of pastoral tranquillity upon the subtle draftsmanship. By Whistler is the favorite portrait of a cello player, "Bequet," the strong "Black Lion," and several sumptuous examples of his Venetian series. Mervyn's "Le Stryge" is here, in an example originally in the Haden collection. Strong, original, indeed, is this combination of the beautiful and the grotesque, with silhouetting of a Parisian gargoyle against the same sky that is background for a graceful tower, with pigeons wheeling above the roofs to complete the design in richness of texture, what forceful contrast of masses, is to be noted in "La Pompe Notre Dame."

Boston Art Notes

At the Goodman Studio, 607 Boylston Street, is an exhibition of "etchings in light and shade," chiefly Felix Buhot, Martin Lewis and Edward Hopper, with some plates by Zorn, Beaudouin and others. Also on view is a set of Piranesi's prison series. The first exhibition of the work of its members will be held by the Alumni Association of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, at the School Gallery, from Oct. 14 through Oct. 26.

E. C. S.

New British Revue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—At the Palace Theater "The House that Jack Built," A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Douglas Furber. This is a good revue. It may be a trifle weak in solo dancing, and it certainly sets little store by the tuneless, sentimental lyrics that are generally so prominent a feature of shows of this kind. It is strong in the excellence of its comedy and the admirably exploited skill of a first-rate chorus. In one of their many scenes these young ladies give, on a necessarily limited stage, a dancing impression of a theatrical game. Jack Hulbert, whose inane smile is one of the perennial joys of the British light comedy stage, and Cicely Courtneidge appear in several excellent sketches.

Short Motion Picture Features

By E. W. HAMMONS

From a paper by the President of Educational Film Exchanges, Inc., read by him on Sept. 25 at the National Motion Picture Conference in New York City.

MUCH is said today on the subject of sound. That, of course, is only natural, since this is the subject around which much of the thought and action of our great industry revolves today. I have been asked, as the representative of the only big company dealing exclusively in the briefier pictures, to say a few words about "The Short Subject." But my little talk must also touch largely on sound, for sound and the short subject have been most closely bound together in the starting progress that has been made by motion pictures in the last couple of years.

At the outset I would like to say that I would prefer to refer to the pictures under discussion as "short features" rather than short subjects, for, as I see it, a good short picture is just as much a feature as a good long picture.

When All Films Were Short I do not know just how thoroughly you who represent the public at large understand the distinction between long features and short features, that is quite generally understood in the motion picture business. In the beginning, of course, short features were motion pictures. That is, all pictures were of short length. When one ambitious producer appeared with a subject in three reels, he so startled the exhibitors of the day that they ran it as a serial, one reel the first night, the second reel the second night, and the concluding reel the third night. The significance of this can be realized when you recall that the feature picture of today runs from five or six reels to ten reels or, occasionally, in the case of some big super-special, even longer.

Then came about the development of the multiple-reel feature picture and the establishment of the trade practice which has divided all pictures definitely into one of two classes, either features of a considerable length, or short features which seldom run longer than two reels in length. This I consider to be a most unfortunate circumstance, for it is my belief that pictures would be more entertaining if they could be made in just whatever length the story called for, and the producer could make them as long or as short as he wished. But facts are facts, and must be faced, and it is a fact that to be commercially successful now pictures must be in one class or the other. My experience has been almost entirely with the pictures of shorter length.

Since the development of the long feature picture the short feature has been taken too much for granted. No matter how good, it still remains a short feature—an added attraction on the bill. During the last two or three years, before the advent of sound, the neglect was growing to such an extent that the big theaters were setting aside this form of film entertainment in favor of costly and often less entertaining stage performances so consistently as to seriously discourage the producers of short features.

But at this point sound steps in, and the whole situation begins to change. The short feature today, in the opinion of practically all the trained editorial observers of our industry, is occupying a more important position in film entertainment than it has ever occupied before.

The short feature, as well as being a large part of the public's film entertainment, has always been a veritable laboratory for the development of motion pictures. From the short feature ranks in the past have come many of our best directors and a great number of our most popular stars. Here, too, have been seen the first successful attempts to use true natural colors on the screen, and to bring the third dimension to the screen.

So it was only in keeping with the past record of short features that they brought about the first successful presentations of the talking films. When our enterprising friends, the Warner Brothers, brought forth on Broadway the Vitaphone program that was the forerunner of the most spectacular upheaval any industry has seen in years, it was through the

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NEW YORK CITY
SHUBERT GUY ROBERTSON
In the Musical Comedy Talk of the Town
"The Street Singer"

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evns. 8:30
Journey's End
By R. E. Sheriff

FULTON West 40th St. Evns. 8:30
GEO. M. COHAN'S GAMBLING
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medium of the short feature that they inaugurated the talking film.

When you see and hear a great opera singer on the screen; when you watch and listen to George Bernard Shaw or the rulers of nations on the other side of the world, it is the short feature that brings them to you.

And so, when the Film Daily, that news chronicler of our industry, reports Class A theaters being "divested of stage presentations" and "studying all-film shows with novelties, comedies and specialties drawn from the rejuvenated short subject field," it is reporting only the winning of a well-earned reward for the short feature for the great contributions it has made to the progress of film entertainment.

Try the short feature field is a rejuvenated one. I have indicated that its producers were discouraged just before the advent of sound. Today there is a new spirit evident throughout their organizations—a spirit of enthusiasm, of a renewed effort to contribute more than ever before to the progress of our business and the entertainment of the public. Such men as Mack Sennett and Jack White, among our own producers, and Al Christie and Hal Roach, among our competitors, have literally rolled up their sleeves and gone to work harder than ever before.

I mention these men of comedy particularly because in the very nature of things the comedy makes up the biggest part of short feature output.

So great has been the development of screen humor in the short feature with sound that the men who run the great theaters of the land have had to add these comedies to their programs.

I do not need to tell you what an inspiration it is to the short feature producer, whose pictures were scarcely considered for two years ago Broadway programs to draw to it to see a two-reel comedy with talking and sound go into one of the finest theaters in the land and run away with the show, as I have seen it do more than once in the last year. Is it any wonder these men have taken up their sleeves and gone to work with new hope and new ambition?

Of course, we who have specialized in the short feature have always considered it as important as any part of the picture program. But it has taken sound to draw to it the attention and recognition necessary to open up the great store of information, education and amusement possible only through the short feature. Now sound has not only brought about the rebirth of screen humor, but rejuvenated the whole short feature branch of the business.

Dr. Kronacher, the new manager of the Frobenius-Schnepphaus, Frankfurt, opened his season with a German version of "Journey's End."

This British war play by R. C. Sheriff has also been staged recently in Stockholm, Paris and Chicago.

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Music News of the World

A Key to Contemporary Music

III—The Reconstituents

By EDWIN EVANS

HAVING described some of the forces which combined to take the machine to pieces, logically the next step is to describe those which are engaged in putting it together again. But before we proceed to do so there is another matter which demands attention. In the first of these articles reference was made to oscillating movements which cut across the pattern of musical history, some of which were named.

But at that point I purposely refrained from mentioning the most important of them all, deeming this the more useful place for its discussion. It is the oscillation between the two ideals of expression, lyrical, poetic, ethereal, didactic or what not, and energy or dynamism. This goes back to the very dawn of music. One represents the music of expression, the other that of entertainment. One is the ideal of those who believe it to be the mission of music to dwell upon philosophical attitudes, the other that of the many "art for art's sake" movements which have arisen in the musical history. It is what De Regnier describes, in words which Ravel has transferred beneath the title of his "Valse Nobles et Sentimentales": "Le plaisir délicieux et toujours nouveau d'une occupation purement musicale, contenant moins de vraie esthétique philosophique que de plaisir."

Swings of the Pendulum

In the seventeenth century the expressive kind of music predominated, but in the eighteenth century the pendulum swung violently toward the Spieltrieb—such that impulse has been called. Even the contemporaries of Bach were swayed by it and after his passing the composers of the baroque period aimed at elegance in preference to profundity. Probably this was why in the nineteenth century the pendulum again swung with equal violence toward a certain extreme idealism.

In recent years two circumstances have combined to place this idealism at a disadvantage: the passing of a romantic movement which had ended in an atmosphere of exaggeration, and the world war. Composers, and especially young composers, found themselves in an atmosphere from which the family phantasies of romance were rigidly banished. Even the youthful were devoid of sentiment and generally flippant. Under such influences, according to their temperaments, they either cultivated the hedonism of music, or if they were intellectually inclined, they indulged in intellectual forms of the Spieltrieb and became unromantic doctrinaires, working out puzzle-systems. The double impetus carried the pendulum to an unprecedented extreme in what has become known as Armistice music. Now it appears to be slowly turning back.

Dynamism

Now the first of the reconstituents was a rhythmic manifestation which it will be convenient to call dynamism. It was not new—how could one call dynamism a new thing while the Scherzo of the Ninth Symphony endures?—but it returned in a new aspect, bringing new ideas in its train. Rhythm, the oldest element in music, was suffering from "arrested development." The idiom which had dominated the nineteenth century was, to say the least, not very strong on the rhythmic side—not so strong for instance as the idiom of the Tudor classics—and the time was ripe for a more vigorous pulsation and for a constructive use of rhythm. There appeared to be no valid reason why rhythm should not be disintegrated and metamorphosed in a manner analogous to the treatment of thematic material. The counterpoint of rhythm was also susceptible of intensive development. All this was brought into prominence by "Le Sacre du Printemps," in 1913, before the war.

After the war the swing of the pendulum to which we have referred gave this movement a less serious aspect. In place of the intense, serious preoccupation with the dynamics of music, we had a kind of "switch over" from the sonata type to the toccata type of Allegro, the latter attracting by virtue of its more pronounced pulsation. This is the reason why the Allegros of our symphonies and concertos have rhythmic feeling of Bach and Handel in such a pronounced form. The Brandenburg concertos of the former, the concerti grossi of the latter have a pulsation that fell into desuetude after their day. Present conditions have favored its return.

A curious circumstance is that often its manifestations are attributed to the influence of jazz, which is merely an outlet of the Spieltrieb in the lower strata of musical society. Without jazz, the toccata style would still have found its way back into music. It was due and overdue, even if only as a corrective.

The Sense of Economy

The second reconstituent was the sense of economy. There can be no question but that music had become overdone. The super-orchestration, the riot of often redundant harmony, the plethora of notes, most of which carried no significance, added nothing to the music—all of these had to go so that the real substance of music, its contrapuntal core, so to speak, could be apprehended without distraction. It is mainly at the dictates of this movement that we have passed with extraordinary rapidity from a harmonic to a contrapuntal chapter of musical history. The passage has not been accomplished without the usual exaggerations, sometimes amounting almost to caricature, but in the main it has prospered and proved beneficial.

A third reconstituent, or rather group of reconstituents, is inherent in the present vogue of so-called neoclassicism. To some extent this movement is covered by what we have said of the other reconstituents, dynamism and the economy of means, for the toccata style has a long classical history, and the best music of

tration upon one particular aspect of the legacy bequeathed to us from the Golden Age of music.

Postscript

In these three articles few names have been mentioned, the reason being that their purpose was a classification, not of composers or of works, but of ideas and currents, which might manifest themselves successively, or even concurrently, in the same composer, and even in the same work. The intention was to offer a conspectus of the forces at work fashioning the new period in musical history. To have suggested examples would have involved an aesthetic analysis of each, for which this was not the proper place, even if space had been available.

At the outset I gave my opinion that probably the first stage of the new period, the primitive stage during which the thought is wrestling with the means, forging the idiom, is probably with us now, but it will take a longer perspective to discern its main pattern in the argy of empiricism which necessarily accompanies a change of orientation. At present one can scarcely see the forest for trees. The one thing that is tolerably certain is that very little of that empiricism will prove to have been wasted effort. Doctrinaire systems constructed by intellectual processes may look forbidding, but the past shows that they have had something to contribute to music. So have the more poetic adventures, objective or subjective, of seekers after expression. So have even the extravaganzas of buoyant youth. It will take another generation to absorb and digest the vast amount of material and resources generated at this climactic of musical development. Then music will be found the richer, and that is what matters most.

The Crisis in Criticism

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WHEN these lines appear, critics of every country in the world will be assembled at Bucharest in international congress. Their program provides for examination of some extremely interesting problems that call for a few comments. Before taking part in these meetings, I should like to sum up here the general situation of criticism during recent years.

There is indisputably a crisis in criticism. It is not a crisis in recruiting. Far from it. Never before have there been so many people of good will and so many amateurs generously offering to become magistrates at the tribunal of aesthetics. We are always being told regretfully that agriculture lacks hands. It is a regret that it would be difficult to express in the domain of criticism. There will be much to say on this growing invasion of amateurs in a profession which, for many of our contemporaries, seems to require no special knowledge at all.

The Literary Offensive

Musical criticism has suffered to begin with from a formidable offensive from literature. It is indeed rarely practiced by professional musicians. There are several reasons for this, some of which are plausible, but others inadmissible. It is obvious that a composer of music is obliged very early to begin extremely absorbing technical studies which do not leave him much time to cultivate the literary side. When he is a classical student, a musician spends most of his time at the Conservatoire classes, and has to be satisfied too often with elementary general instruction. The editor of a newspaper or a review, therefore, rather distrusts these professionals who do not know how to use a pen except to put strokes to their crochets. Many of them, moreover, are incapable of clearly expressing what they feel and do. The literary critic, on the other hand, is doing a really journalistic article. Further, many newspaper editors have permitted themselves to say that the technicians of an art are not good critics. Some have their judgment blinded by questions of "shop" and by preconceived opinions. They are too much in the center of the fray to be independent. They allow themselves to be too easily influenced by technical questions. They have not the necessary breadth of outlook, nor sufficient detachment to bring an impartial judgment to bear upon the work of a contemporary.

No more than this was needed to open the door to all the amateurs who are to say to all writers who had a facile pen and who liked to dissertate with elegance upon artistic questions. Poets, novelists, pamphleteers, dramatic authors, trying to satisfy their judgment, will never be corrupted by their knowledge of harmony, fugue or counterpoint, flung themselves upon all the rubrics of musical criticism, and the technicalities of the art were left to the intemperate scepter of their ignorance.

The Need of Competence

There is no doubt that one profound reason for the present crisis in musical criticism comes from this deliberate employment of incompetence.

Now, competence has never before been so necessary as it is today in the profession of musical criticism. It is this competence then about to disappear from the world? No. Never, on the other hand, have there been so many honest men inclined to devote themselves to the serious study of musicology. But musicology has, so to speak, nothing in common with musicography. One can pursue admirable historical studies on a musical subject and still find oneself incapable of giving an acceptable account of a new score. The difference is not in the worth of the men who judge music—to be convinced, one has only to reread the notices by the critics of the previous generation—it is in music itself. That which is changed is not the talent of the commentators, it is the very object of the comments.

The technical development of the present musical language digs a deeper and deeper pit between commentators and listeners. This development, one must not tire of repeating, is not arbitrary. Berlioz said without irony: "One does not listen to music

for one's pleasure." One may say, similarly, that the composers of today have not adopted a tangled, unwieldy musical style either for their own pleasure or for ours. This complexity is imposed upon them by circumstances. The desire to discover a new expression to translate the emotions of humanity leads them systematically to enrich their vocabulary.

A New Language

It is absurd to pretend that the language of Bach, Beethoven or Mozart should suffice for all the needs of modern artists because it was capable formerly of voicing imperishable masterpieces. One can escape from neither one's race nor one's time. Artists cannot remain motionless in the center of a world in which everything is movement and change.

The sensibilities and constitution of men of 1929 are different from those of preceding generations. Musical expressions, like flowers, have a minute of astounding brilliance, but grow pale soon and fade. One must invent new colors and new perfumes. It is this laborious, dreary work, the result of which does not always correspond to their hope, that artists are condemned to devote themselves. One must not then reproach young composers for their temerity and audacity. They are blameworthy only when they are artificial and systematic; but most of the time, they are ennobled by the most generous disinterestedness.

This perpetual invasion and this "let us forward" which we see in the last word of the art of battles and in battles of art, necessarily engender in the onlookers a distressing uncertainty as long as the result is not declared.

The Critic's Task

Critics are charged with dissipating this trouble of the ingenious public. They should "discuss the coup," analyze the strategy, separate the essential from the incidental, and make an exact inventory of the booty acquired by each victory.

This task was formerly the simplest in the world, as was that of the military critics of 20 years ago after the great maneuvers. The themes were known. A detailed and inflexible rule of the game was strictly respected. Nothing was simpler than to mark the faults with a mathematical certainty in the manner of the Beckmesser prototype of scholar aesthetician, underlining in his little box with a dry blow of his hammer the offenses against style, sentiment, thought or form.

Happy period! More than one musical critic of today must regret those fortunate times. There is no longer any such simple criterion. The "mètre" of the last 20 years has not ceased to tend toward a growing subtlety and refinement. Harmonic and orchestral researches are of an ever increasing ingenuity. A Pauré, a Debussy, a Ravel and a Stravinsky have found a way to teach the seven notes of the scale acrobatics, confounding tricks and gymnastic exercises. The virtuosity of writing has been pushed to extreme limits. It has gone so far that it looks as though an impasse had been discovered in this sphere, from which it is impossible to escape.

Something else had therefore to be found, and it is this development that has aggravated the crisis of which I am speaking and which I will finish examining in my next article.

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Salzburg, 1929

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

WITH three of their most important collaborators absent, the Salzburg Festival Society faced a rather trying task this year in forming their program. Richard Strauss withdrew some years' ago and has not, so far, returned to the Salzburg ranks; Hugo von Hofmannsthal had passed on a few weeks before the opening of the festival, and Max Reinhardt, for reasons not quite clear, this year kept—or was kept out of the 1929 festival plan.

Yet, we are assured, this year's enterprise was financially the most successful of all; a considerable net

opera. Krauss's tempi, often slower and often faster than we are accustomed to hear them in this work, achieved variety and contrast and brought a new significance to many a phrase and to many a situation of the plot. Krauss's technique of preparing a big gradation by a slow initial tempo, and vice versa, is his own secret, and Strauss's "rhapsodic" score lends itself admirably to it. The clarity of architecture was never more apparent than under Krauss. He was often startling, and always interesting.

Clarity was the keynote, also, of Dr. Lothar Wallerstein's stage di-



DR. LOTHAR WALLERSTEIN

rect. The situations, the groupings were admirably plastic, the handling of the masses most vivid. Roller's settings, of unusual beauty and splendor, adhered to his original and generally adopted ones, save for Act II. The red, pompous marble hall of Farnal's palace for once suggested, deftly but plainly, the doubtful taste of the nouveau riche who places so that the society, so far from emitting the annual S. O. S. cry, feels bright prospects for a happier future.

Next year's plans, so far as is now known, will enlist the services again of the Vienna Opera under Clemens Krauss and Franz Schalk; Max Reinhardt, back in the fold, is to govern the dramatic destinies of the festival, and Wilhelm Furtwängler and Bruno Walter are hoped to direct a number of concerts. Optimistic rumors even speak of Toscanini's collaboration, with the Scala company as a possibility, and of a gigantic performance of Verdi's "Requiem" in front of Salzburg Cathedral, which has served heretofore as an effective coulisse for Reinhardt's annual production of "Everyman."

Krauss and "Rosenkavalier"

The outstanding personality of the 1929 Salzburg Festival was Clemens Krauss, who on this occasion made his debut as the newly appointed director of the Vienna Opera, "Der Rosenkavalier" was chosen for the event, with the Viennese cast, chorus and orchestra, and with the new settings designed for the revival with which Krauss intended to make his initial bow to the Viennese public. No pains were spared to make the performance a brilliant one. The commanding figures on the stage were Lotte Lehmann as a poetic and pleasantly unpathetic princess, and Richard Mayr in his familiar and beautiful rôle of Baron Ochs; with Adele Kern as Sophie and Vera Schwarz as Octavian completing an all-star cast of the best kind.

Clemens Krauss was at his very best. For his limpid, graceful style of conducting, and for the discipline of his conductor's craftsmanship, there is no better vehicle than the score of this, Strauss's most "musikantisch"

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changing short scenes, were a shortcoming which the ingenuity of Oscar Strnad, the scenic designer, deftly turned into an advantage. He devised a most practical "elastic stage," which was enlarged or reduced by means of curtains as occasion demanded. The happy result was a welcome concentration and intensification of the stage action—though, on the other hand, the mass scenes were not always allowed sufficient freedom of movement.

Musically, the production rested in the safe and tried hands of Franz Schalk, and the commanding stage figure was Richard Mayr's Leporello. The chief drawback of this, as of any performance of Mozart's operas, lay in the employment of the German language. Even a masterly Leporello like Mayr cannot solve the problem of achieving a rapid and musical parlando to words like the often repeated phrase, "Feine Kleine, Feine Kleine, Feine Kleine," in the "Register" aria. Nor will even a comparatively excellent dancer, like Carl Hamann, over attain the requisite fluidity in the "Champagne" aria. Even a more temperamental actor than Koloman Patak, moreover, could not possibly impart dramatic interest to the pale, passive figure of Don Ottavio, the inferior of the actor.

Clarity was the keynote, also, of Dr. Lothar Wallerstein's stage direction. The situations, the groupings were admirably plastic, the handling of the masses most vivid. Roller's settings, of unusual beauty and splendor, adhered to his original and generally adopted ones, save for Act II. The red, pompous marble hall of Farnal's palace for once suggested, deftly but plainly, the doubtful taste of the nouveau riche who places so that the society, so far from emitting the annual S. O. S. cry, feels bright prospects for a happier future.

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The other newly staged production was Mozart's "Don Juan." Its basic idea was excellent: Dr. Wallerstein all but suppressed the local color of the plot, that external Spanish milieu which is a mere accidental of da Ponte's libretto. The plot itself assumed the significance of an intense human drama, rather than a Southern masquerade. The limited scenic possibilities of the Festspielhaus stage, a drawback in themselves for the quick realization of the rapidly

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Modern Music as Thing of the Past

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

MODERN music, by action, here, of the League of Composers, has undoubtedly become a thing of the past. Just about all that could, from peculiarities of method or material, be considered novel has been brought out at the league concerts; performed once, if the claim to newness was based on the date of composition only, and twice if truly grounded on individuality of idea. No work of any consequence lately written can remain, with the men and women of the league committees on the alert, a great while unnoticed and unheard.

The league's great announcement of the coming season is the production of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" in the original stage form, with dancers. The league's announcement, either, but the Philadelphia Orchestra Association's, for the Philadelphia Orchestra is to assist the league, or the league the orchestra, and Leopold Stokowski is to direct the representation.

Now a Classic

Now when the occurrence is recorded in the artistic annals of the town on April 22, 1930, that must be the end, I submit, of the "Sacre du Printemps" as a modern piece. The "Sacre" will positively be, as far as New York is concerned, a classic. Goodness me! It is an old story anyway, by actual measurement of time. It was so when the Boston Symphony Orchestra placed it before the public in Carnegie Hall, Pierre Monteux conducting, and when a number of persons in the audience walked out, scandalized, or some other how distressed, by its I know not what.

Oh, yes, the score of Stravinsky's may be called a classic fairly enough; if not here, it may at any rate in the city where, long, long ago, it sounded first of all in the course of a season of the Russian Ballet. At the concerts of an organization like the Orchestre Symphonique de Paris, or the O. S. P. for the familiar name, the "Sacre du Printemps" on the program inspires much the same sort of regard as anything you please by an old master. The next day, the people who attended discuss not the question of the music but that of the conducting. Who achieves the better interpretation, Mr. Ansermet, who has charge in winter, or Mr. Monteux, who takes the baton in the spring? Does not Ansermet appear more advantageously directing players and singers in the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven? And must not Monteux be counted a Stravinsky authority almost without exception?

The Theresianov

For another matter in the New York announcement of the Philadelphia Orchestra, the conductor will retain the electrical instrument that bears the name Theresianov, after its inventor, Professor Theresian, as part of his tone equipment, having tried it, with results evidently satisfactory to himself, last season. Mr. Stokowski is indeed advanced for a man who addresses his spare time to making orchestra arrangements of the counterpoint of Bach. He does not, I am sure, take up with the Theresianov merely to be the first to apply a musical discovery to artistic uses. He must like the sound. Well, it signifies little that I for one find the sound uninteresting; and I am willing to accept the reproach of being behind the times in regard both to this contrivance of Professor Theresian and to the radio-electric instrument of another inventor, Mr. Martenot.

What the fundamental thing may be

that tone arises from, I know not; but we have the tone of flutes, of oboes, of clarinets, of bassoons, of horns and other brass and of strings; of harps, too, and pianos. Then we have the clang of bells, the tap and roll of drums and the noise, in some way allied to tone, of numerous percussion devices. They all possess what we call, making the best of commonplace parlance, character and distinction. The electric instruments scarcely seem to me to individualize themselves in the desired manner. They have the effect of imitating voices, flutes, violins, trumpets, whistles. Nevertheless, they do make a sound; in agreement, too, with the musical scale. Perhaps they are destined to fill a gap in the sonorousity of the orchestra that nobody hitherto has been aware of, except some composers of extraordinarily keen ear. Possibly Mr. Stokowski proves himself a composer no less than a conductor by admitting a Theresianov player to his platform.

A Parisian Incident

By way of concession, I ought to mention an instance of Mr. Martenot's, not Professor Theresian's radio-electric sound producer having a remarkably exciting rôle, or at any rate having a part in a very stormy and awesome ensemble. Last spring when Gaston Poulet was rehearsing Edgar Varèse's "Amérique" for production at the Salle Gaveau in Paris, he was unable to procure an instrument which the score calls for—a siren such as is used by the New York fire department. Nothing like a siren could be found save one of the machines, rather laboriously operated, that were employed in war time to give warning of an air-raid. At the moment of the difficulty, Mr. Martenot happened to appear before a musical group, friends of the House of Gaveau, exhibiting the instrument of his invention. Mr. Gaveau, the head of the house conceived the notion that here was something available as an imitation of a siren, and he proposed it for the performance of "Amérique." Nor did he miscalculate. It contributed its share to a night which I think will be a theme of talk with those in attendance for a good while to come.

The night, not necessarily the music, which I am ready to believe, will, without great delay, be as much taken for granted by the Parisians as Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" has come to be. By way of which to return to the modern question, music, obviously, cannot remain modern too long where societies like the League of Composers and conductors like Stokowski have room to turn around. But a manifestation distinctly modern is found associated with the name of Toscanini. Mr. Toscanini has just started the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra going. How masters of them? Ninety-nine; enough, surely, to prepare the members for the period of travel which they will undertake next May. How many? To return an answer of 99 plus, to that, is to be modern, methinks. The combined Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras have got concert-giving on a routine of quantity, no denial; of economy as well, inasmuch as but three men do all the directing: Mr. Toscanini the first eight weeks, Mr. Mengelberg the next eight, Mr. Molinari the next five, and Mr. Toscanini again the last eight; then for addition and consummation, Mr. Toscanini the five weeks' tour of European cities which the management began arranging in June and which it has now definitely put on the book.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SQUASH SEASON IN N. Y. NEARING

Metropolitan Team Play to Begin a Week Later—Some New Clubs

NEW YORK—Preparations for the coming indoor season of squash tennis are now proceeding rapidly, and already most of the clubs are getting their players together for the various teams.

It was announced that the play in the metropolitan team championships will begin a week later than last season, but will not last any longer as the scheduled dates will permit a gain of several weeks during the season. As usual the Class B group will start the season on Monday, Oct. 28, and Class A beginning two days later and the newcomers into the game, the Class C teams, following on Nov. 1.

The clubs will be approximately the same as last season, with a few important exceptions. The Park Avenue Club, which has been represented during past years in Class B and Class C, has also organized a Class A team this year, and hopes to be admitted at the meeting of the executive committee next week. There is little doubt that the application will be acted on favorably, which will bring the clubs in that section of the play up to eight, a more convenient number.

Eleven Clubs the Same as Last Year

Eleven clubs, the same as last year, will compete once more in Class B, while 14 are possibilities in the lower class, with Heights Casino and possibly Shelton dropping out, and an application from Block Hall, which sent several good players to the Class C title tournament last season, now being before the committee for its consideration. Heights Casino has converted its courts entirely into squash racquets, and expects to revert to that style of play. Shelton Club has been handicapped by the lack of a regular organization, and most of its players are only occasionally available.

The addition of Park Avenue Squash Club to the competing teams will cause quite a number of shifts among the leading stars of the game, many of whom have been representing other clubs, though members of the newer club. Thus, Frank A. Sieverman Jr., formerly of Haverhill Tennis and Country Club; John D. Kennedy, Columbia University Club; Charles F. Fuller, Harvard Club; and Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, will be members of the new organization as soon as it is admitted.

The first individual event of the season, the annual fall court tournament, will probably get under way about the 15th of November, but the place has not yet been determined, and will await the meeting of the executive committee next week.

Complete List of Clubs

The complete lists of the various clubs in the Metropolitan team championships are as follows:

Class A: Columbia University Club, (champions); Harvard Club, Yale Club, Princeton Club, New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Fraternity Squash Club, and possibly Block Hall and Shelton Club.

Class B: All of the above, also City Athletic Club, Montclair Athletic Club, and Short Hills Club.

Class C: All the clubs in Class A, City Athletic Club, Short Hills Club, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, and possibly Block Hall and Shelton Club.

The home-and-home round-robin arrangement that has been the practice of Class A since 1926, and which is part of the vogue of the game, will be continued, but only one game between each team, as during the last two years, will be scheduled in many of the home-and-home games.

Class B and C, with the home teams of last season shifted as far as possible to bring the corresponding matches on the regular season, unless a final tie makes extra matches necessary.

The complete schedule will be made available some time next week, after the executive committee has approved it.

WHITE SOX SURPRISE WITH DASHING PLAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia won last night's game from the Yankees, 4 to 3, in a dashing play. The Sox, who were out of the lead for some time, came back with a vengeance, scoring three runs in the ninth inning.

Whether or not the Chicago White Sox gained enthusiasm with the signing of Owen, the Sox for next year's season will be a team to watch. They certainly have shown a new dash and desire to win games lately.

Friday they were barely edged out of second place by the Yankees, but they were able to win their second straight game over Detroit, 4 to 3, in a dashing play.

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Hornsby Seeking to Pass Brooklyn Star

Great Spurt Down the Last Stretch Gives Him Chance to Be Runner-Up

NEW YORK—With the season all but finished, Frank J. O'Doul has the batting championship of the National League virtually clinched. Averaging .396 against .384 for F. C. Herman of Brooklyn and .381 for Rogers Hornsby of Chicago. That meant that, unless O'Doul should show a marked decline in his hitting, Herman and Hornsby could hardly catch him, even by hitting safely upon each of their remaining visits to the plate.

The chances for Hornsby to overtake Herman in the race for second honors were much brighter. Other leading regulars in the Wednesday averages were W. H. Terry, New York, .374; J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, .362; C. L. Klein, Philadelphia, and H. J. Traylor, Pittsburgh, .353; H. S. Cuyler, Chicago, .356; Harry Heilmann, Brooklyn, .352, and J. L. Warner, Pittsburgh, .350.

O'Doul Leads in Hits Also

O'Doul not only led in batting, but also topped the league in hits with 218 and apparently was destined to surpass Hornsby's National League record of 250, set in 1922. George H. Sisler's mark of 257, made in 1920, seemed safe, however, against the drive of the Philadelphia.

Hornsby led in runs scored with 153 and L. R. Wilson, also of Chicago, set the pace in runs, attaining 152. J. H. Frederick of Brooklyn was out in front with 53 doubles and J. L. Warner, with 19, followed. H. S. Cuyler had stolen 40 bases to lead in this specialty.

Klein and Melvin T. Ott were tied with 12 home runs each, and Hornsby and Wilson were tied for third honors, each with 39 circuit breaks.

Root Leads in Box

C. H. Root led the pitchers with 13 victories, 10 shutouts and a percentage of .750. Guy T. Bush, another Chicagoan, was next in line with 18 and seven for .720, followed by Burleigh G. Grimes, St. Louis, with 17 and seven for .708. P. L. Malone of Chicago, the highest winner in the league, was fourth, because of his 10 defeats, which brought his average down to .688.

Philadelphia led in team batting with .309. Pittsburgh and Chicago were tied for second place with .303, and New York was fourth with .295. The Cubs, with .287, made in 1920, seemed safe, however, against the drive of the Philadelphia.

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Fonseca Has Hitting Title Within Grasp

Great Batting Is Surprise to Everyone, Including His Rival, Simmons

CHICAGO—Merely holding his own in the American League batting struggle last week was not sufficient to keep A. H. Simmons in the lead and L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland first baseman, has taken the lead with an average of .378, according to unofficial figures which include Wednesday's games.

Fonseca's batting average played in three games, and was credited with 10 times at bat. He hit safely twice to maintain his .367 average, which lifted him into second place, behind Simmons, who had a .365 average and added six points to his mark. The Athletics had but two more games to play, and Fonseca's batting average was only .365, while Simmons' was .367.

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Leader of a 'Big Ten' Eleven

Capt. H. J. Anderson '30 Northwestern University Football Team

Northwestern's Schedule Heavy From Opening Game

Wisconsin and Minnesota Elevens Are Second and Third Games on List—Hanley Would Like Program More Balanced

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University could hope for a better balanced team than it has had last year if its schedule was only arranged differently, according to R. E. Hanley, head coach. The Wildcats must contend with the problem of developing good reserves, needed in view of the big games on its schedule. We have no body to replace the all-around genius of Holmer, captain, fullback, end, runner, passer, punter and drop kicker, as well as field general.

Our line will be made up of green, we will have four heavy tackle veterans and four light tackle veterans. We will have four heavy tackle veterans and four light tackle veterans. We will have four heavy tackle veterans and four light tackle veterans.

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Kansas Has Heavy Eleven for 'Big Six'

Coach Hargiss Beginning Second Season With Fine Prospects

LAWRENCE, Kan.—With the season's opening game against the University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill., H. Hargiss, head football coach at the University of Kansas, is concentrating his efforts upon a variety squad of 25 players, which is expected to emerge out of the heaviest and best teams Kansas has had in several past seasons.

Coach Hargiss is only beginning his second season at the Jayhawk school on Mt. Oread, while Michael Getto, tackle at the University of Pittsburgh, last year's All-American coach, and yet enthusiastic forecaster of Kansas possibilities are pointing to the wealth of good backfield material, and some of the best line work, a certain combination that will average 187 pounds in the backfield and 196 pounds in the forward line.

Seventeen lettermen, eight of whom are playing their third season, have returned to Kansas. Of these, nine are linemen and eight are backs. Six of the first-string men weigh over 200-pound mark and five others up to the 190-pound mark and above. On the other hand, 18 of the first variety are under 150 pounds, having had no variety experience.

Judging from the showing in practice scrimmages, one of the most promising backfield quartets is composed of Captain Stewart M. Lyman '30, halfback in two campaigns who has been shifted to pilot the team at quarterback, and three other veterans, Fred C. Black '32, 183 pounds; Fred C. Black '32, 183 pounds; Fred C. Black '32, 183 pounds.

There are, however, four other veteran members of the backfield department and a number of sophomore backs who are likely to serve in the coming season. The lettermen are: Edgar P. Schmitt '30, noted punter; Foster S. Payne '31 and Paul Fisher '31, each a second-season man. Among the sophomores are: Fred C. Black '32, 183 pounds; Fred C. Black '32, 183 pounds; Fred C. Black '32, 183 pounds.

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GOOD SUPPORT GIVES MARKET STRONG TONE

Brisk Rally Carries Prices
Upward Briskly and
Closes Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Strong buying support developed in today's stock market, and prices staged a brisk recovery, active issues rising 2 to 10 points, while a few high priced specialties soared 12 to nearly 40 points.

Trading was in heavy volume, with the ticker showing an average delay of about 18 minutes behind the market.

The sharp rally indicated the completion of a temporary period of forced liquidation, which had undermined the market earlier in the week. Weekly mercantile reviews indicated that general business had not been affected by the decline in stock values, and that operations of the basic industries were proceeding in fair volume.

Heavy liquidation during the last week also is believed to have released a large volume of funds, assuring easier credit conditions, unless there was a sudden revival of speculation for the advance. Call money dropped from 10 to 6 per cent this week, and loans in the "outside market" were available Friday as low as 5 1/2.

Dumblum Carbon jumped 20 points, Motor Products 10 and General Electric extended its gain to 9 1/2. Byers, American Water Works, Bethlehem Steel, Electric, Delaware & Hudson, United Aircraft, National Biscuit, Electric Auto Life, American Telephone, Air Reduction, Western Union and Simmons extended their gains to 6 points or more.

Score of others sold 2 to 5 points above yesterday's closing. The market closed with a strong tone, total sales approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Stimulated by the advance in stocks, convertibles staged a rally on the bond market today. International Telephone, 4 1/2, which had been easier most of the week, rose more than 5 points from the low on the recent decline. American Telephone, 10 1/2, and Western Union, 10 1/2, rose 1/2 point each. American Telephone, 10 1/2, and Western Union, 10 1/2, rose 1/2 point each. American Telephone, 10 1/2, and Western Union, 10 1/2, rose 1/2 point each.

High grade corporate mortgages were neglected in the short session, which saw virtually all of the attention paid to speculative issues. The "outside market" was moved upward, but International Cement 5 1/2 and Botany Mills 6 1/2 lost a point each. Plisk Rubber & Co. was unchanged.

Scattered trading in United States Government securities found prices mostly high.

DIVIDENDS

Atlas Steels declared a 10 to 10 per cent stock dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 11.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

American Equitable Assurance Company declared a stock dividend of 3 1/2 per cent in common stock on the common to holders of record Oct. 16; also an extra dividend of 50 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents on the common, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

General Parts Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Credit Alliance Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents and an extra of 10 cents a share on Class A stock, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Kidder Peabody & Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 a share on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Mullins Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Truett-McCoy Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Nash Motors Company declared the regular dividend of \$1.50, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Melville Stone & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, \$1.50 on the first preferred and 7 1/2 cents on the second preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Chicago Cotton

Open High Low Last Close

Dec. 18.80 18.80 18.75 18.75

Jan. 18.85 18.85 18.80 18.80

Mar. 18.90 18.90 18.85 18.85

May 19.00 19.00 18.95 18.95

July 19.10 19.10 19.05 19.05

Sept. 19.20 19.20 19.15 19.15

Nov. 19.30 19.30 19.25 19.25

Jan. 19.40 19.40 19.35 19.35

Mar. 19.50 19.50 19.45 19.45

May 19.60 19.60 19.55 19.55

July 19.70 19.70 19.65 19.65

Sept. 19.80 19.80 19.75 19.75

Nov. 19.90 19.90 19.85 19.85

Jan. 20.00 20.00 19.95 19.95

Mar. 20.10 20.10 20.05 20.05

May 20.20 20.20 20.15 20.15

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

| 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last | 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
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| 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last | 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last |
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| 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last | 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last |
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| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |

| 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last | 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
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| 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last | 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
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| 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last | 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
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| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |

| 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last | 1929 Range | Div. | Low | High | Last |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |

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First Class Stationery
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (The lines must be paid for at least two days in advance.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES WANTED

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline, Ave. 6511.

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ATTRACTIVE new second-floor apartment, 2 bedrooms, near Downtown Station, Brookline, Mass.; large living room with fireplace, 2 bedrooms and 2 1/2 baths, built-in shower, dining room, kitchen with electric dish washer and refrigerator. Phone Beacon 4976 for appointment.

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1, 2, 3 ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenants, well located, near Downtown Station, Brookline, Mass.; large living room with fireplace, 2 bedrooms and 2 1/2 baths, built-in shower, dining room, kitchen with electric dish washer and refrigerator. Phone Beacon 4976 for appointment.

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Conveniently situated 3-room sunny apartment; kitchen, electric stove, refrigerator; bathroom, shower, built-in shower, dining room, kitchen with electric dish washer and refrigerator. Phone Beacon 4976 for appointment.

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Beautifully furnished home, 10 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, built-in shower, dining room, kitchen with electric dish washer and refrigerator. Phone Beacon 4976 for appointment.

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CUSTOM dressmaking and first class remodeling

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"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
New Home of Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
"Largest Children's Department in the South"
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women \$5-36

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Four Distinct Shops
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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An unusual assortment of merchandise at moderate prices.
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145 East Flagler Street
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Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
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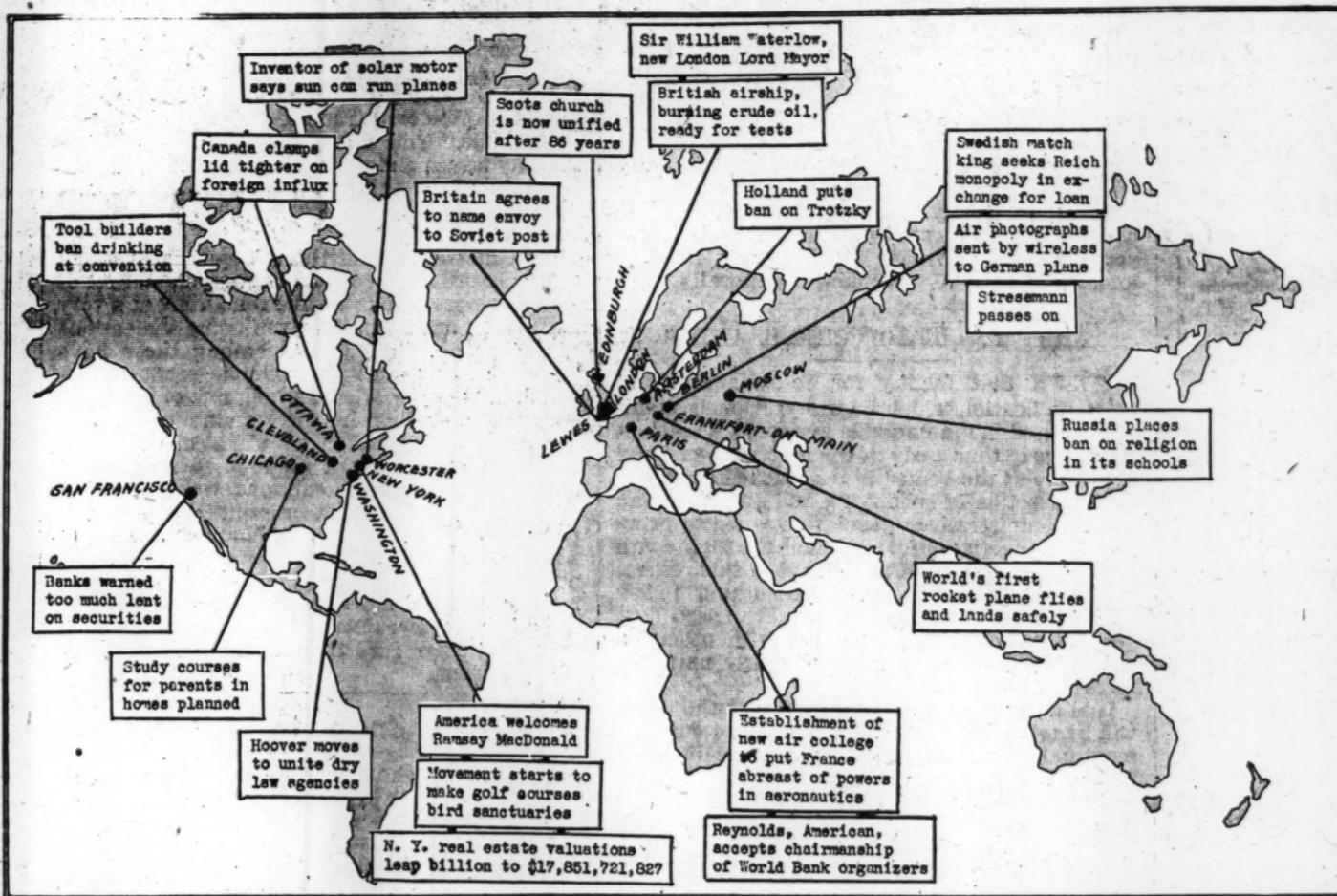
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Now showing Gowns that are well worth your inspection
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SARASOTA
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Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.
BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



One Minute Biographies.



Who: EDWIN A. ABBEY.

Where: The United States and England.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American artist whose connection with artistic circles in England caused him to be as well known there as in his native land. Americans commonly know him through his frescoes, entitled "The Holy Grail," which adorn a room of the Boston Public Library; while the English know him, too, as the illustrator of the works of many of their authors, as a water-colorist, and worker in pastels, and as the supervisor of those historical mural paintings which line the Peers' corridor of the Houses of Parliament.

Abbey's career began as unobtrusively as did that of many another American boy who was later to become famous. A Philadelphia born, and early showing an artistic flair, he was sent to the local Academy of Fine Arts. By the time he was 19 his progress was so marked that a position was offered him with the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York. Installed there as an illustrator, he worked in the company of Howard Pyle, Joseph Pennell and Alfred Parsons. In 1878, desiring that he should illustrate an edition of the poems of Robert Herrick, his employers sent young Abbey to England to obtain the necessary local color. These drawings proving successful, he went on to the illustration of Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village" and of certain of Shakespeare's plays. It was then that, through his exhibitions at the Royal Academy, Abbey came to be identified with the artistic world of London. He was established in his own house in Tite Street, Chelsea, opposite the White House which was built by another famous American artist, James M. Whistler.

Abbey's later efforts were along the lines of mural paintings: in the Boston Public Library, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., and in the Palace at Westminster. Requests of his work Mr. Abbey, left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and to the National Gallery, London. Wherever met with his work is readily recognized for its strikingly dramatic quality as well as for its rich and brilliant color treatment.

A Word a Day

Obtain
There is a very fine distinction between this word and "get." In "obtain" the keynote is the idea of holding, as it is derived from the Latin *ob*, "near, close to," and *tenere*, "to hold." The word "get" is used promiscuously for whatever comes to hand, whether good or bad, sought for or not, while the word under consideration includes the wishes of the agent. "To obtain" implies effort. Whatever is "obtained" it is as the result of serious and sometimes prolonged struggle. It indicates success, but from the very makeup of the word it is apparent that to be continual it must be secured by constant watchfulness and work. It should be a permanent rather than a temporary possession.

Finishing the way to put efforts forth only in the right direction "to obtain" only worthy objects is one of the serious problems of today. Much that people "get" without striving, resolves itself into dust and ashes.

Obtain is accentuated on the final syllable. Sound or in connect, as a in late.

"After repeated efforts he obtained his freedom."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Buffalo (Mo.) Blade: When you see six women going into a barber shop together, it means that one of them is going to get a haircut.

Kansas City Star: It is now possible to carry on a telephone conversation between the United States and Australia. At last we have a way to get you're getting your nickel back if you get a wrong number there!

Kansas Gazette: Motor car maker advertises that "our artists have searched nature for designs." Probably got the rumble seat idea from the kangaroo.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: A method to make radio waves constant is being sought. Beauty parlor specialists in permanent might offer some of their tips.

Arkansas Gazette: A certain type of furniture has been on the market long enough now for there to be a few modernistic antiques.

College Humor: A natural scientist declares the animal gained 592 quinton tons weight in the last 30 years. At last we have a line on the used razor blades.

Drexler: What our country needs is a good spot remover to remove spots made by these patent spot removers.

In Lighter Vein

His Name

A very small boy had been placed in a Sunday school class, but the teacher somehow did not learn his full name. When he told her his name was Jack, she said, "Jack what?" "Oh, just Jack," came the answer. "Yes, but what is your other name?" she persisted, only to be told again that it was Jack. Finally, she thought she had it, and said, "But what does your mother call your father?" "Sugar," he replied.

His Reason

A young journalist was asked why he attended church so regularly. "Well, to tell you the truth," he answered, "it's the one place where my contributions are invariably accepted."—*Tit-Bits.*

Keeping the Secrets

Child (to young man who has called): "Sister told me to entertain you till she comes down."

Young Man: "Oh, she did, did she?"

Child: "Yes—and I'm not to answer too many questions."—*Humorist.*

The Least Expensive

"How did you persuade your father to send you to college for another year?"

"I told him that if he didn't I'd get married, and I guess he thought he couldn't afford that."—*Pathfinder.*



Cornell Widow

She: "Did you see that lovely Russian count?"

He: "Is that an accomplishment for a grown man?"

In Legal Terms

A lawyer thus illustrates the language of his craft: "If a man were to give another an orange, he would simply say, 'Have an orange.' But when the transaction is entrusted to a lawyer to be put in writing, he uses this form: 'I hereby give and convey to you, all and singular, my estate and interests, right, title, claim, and advantages of and in said orange, together with all its rind, juice, pulp, and pips, and all rights and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise to eat the same or give the same away with or without the rind, juice, pulp or pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter or in any other means of whatever nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.'"—*Graham-Firestone Park Notes.*

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the latest noticeable trend affecting table furnishings?—*Household Arts Page* 20
2. Now that a German natural scientist has halved the hydrogen atom, what are the names of the twins?—*Editorial* 20
3. What was Phillips Brooks' concept of prayer?—*Thought for Today* 20
4. To put a glaze on linen, should the starch solution be hot or cold?—*Household Arts* 20
5. What is the record for upside-down flying in an airplane?—*Odds and Ends* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

WHILE it is illuminating to see how environment molds men, it is absolutely essential that men regard themselves as molders of their environment.—LIPPMAN

Odds and Ends

Largest County
San Bernardino County in California, with an area of 20,175 square miles, is 16 times as large as the State of Rhode Island.

The Wrong Number
A survey conducted by the Bell Telephone Company shows that in every 1000 telephone calls put through in the United States but 23 are wrong numbers. While 13 of these mistakes are attributed to the telephone company, the remainder are charged against the subscriber.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

The Hague, Holland

Dear Editor:
Here I am again. Do I write too much? When school begins again I shall undoubtedly have only very little time to write to you.

Thank you very much for forwarding that letter from Dick. I received it yesterday. He wanted to know all I knew concerning the Court of International Justice and he would also like to know more about Hugo de Groot.

Please let me know if you received that copy of "de Schakelaar." Another one is ready to be mailed with a nice calendar made by Dutch children. This is a present for next time. I am going to send it by bookpost, but if I hear that "de Schakelaar" didn't reach you, I will change my intention.

Thus far I have received two letters via Boston, one 15 days after the other. The writers both lived in Atlanta, Georgia. Isn't it strange? I wonder if they know each other. The answer from Fred C., my first Bag friend, will now be somewhere on the Atlantic. I think, although I hope he sent it with the Graf Zeppelin. I would then get a good stamp, too.

I hope the leaves I inclosed are still fragrant. Just try, please. They grow in our garden. Do you like them? We have still other plants with fragrant leaves. The Dutch like plants very much. But now I want to ask about my three letters to the Bag. Will you again be so kind as to correct the mistakes? Thank you. So far I have never seen several letters from one girl or boy in the Mail Bag in a short time, but I have a lot to tell you so what shall I do? I wonder if my two former letters were published and if these will be published.

Herman S.
[Thank you for your many letters. Herman. Write as often as you wish, but do not be disappointed if all your letters are not published. Thank you for the leaves. They are still wonderfully fragrant. The copy of "de Schakelaar" you sent us seems somehow to have gone astray.—Ed.]

Menlo Park, California

Dear Editor:
Through the Mail Bag I have made a number of lovely friends, and hope to make more in the future.

This year as usual, I spent four weeks at camp. The Girl Scout Camp, "Camp Chaparral" is about 90 miles from San Francisco. It is located near Big Basin, in a Redwood State Park. "Chaparral" is the senior camp for high school Scouts. We sleep on the ground out in the open under redwood and madrone trees. Huckleberry is very plentiful around the camp, too. We make nests to keep our clothing and belongings in. The nest is made by finding a nice bushy spot, clearing it out in the middle, and hanging up canvas or blankets

for walls. The camp is open for six weeks.

On the road there is a redwood called the "chimney tree" because the middle is hollow. You can go inside it and look up and see the sky, yet the tree is still growing.

At campfire every night we give a play, and once every two weeks an opera. This year we gave "Pirates of Penzance" and "Robin Hood." We have hikes every week. Sometimes we go to the Meadow, which is an open space covering several acres. Deer are often seen there. We are allowed to get up at 5 or 5:30 (our regular time is 6:30) to go to the Meadow to see the deer.

We have what we call the "Pioneer Camp," which was made by the girls. It is located about 1½ miles from Chaparral.

I am 14, and a sophomore in high school. I am interested in all sports including hiking, and am also a "bookworm." I have a fox terrier called Clipper. He is my only pet.

I shall be glad to hear from girls anywhere. Menlo Park, my home, is about two miles from Palo Alto, and Stanford University.

Beatrice S.

Mitchell, South Dakota

Dear Editor:
This is the first letter I have ever written to the Mail Bag, which I enjoy very much because it contains such interesting stories and letters. I have a brother and a sister and we go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

Our city has a population of 10,000 and it has the world's only Corn Palace. This is for the yearly festival,

held the last week in September, which consists of grain exhibits and entertainments both outside and inside the Corn Palace. The palace has a seating capacity of 4000 and the outside is decorated with corn and grains.

Our city is also the headquarters for the Custer Battlefield Highway. The building has many fine specimens and relics from the South Dakota Bad Lands and Black Hills, and has a fireplace made of beautiful stones from these places.

I have told about our city because I always enjoy hearing about other places of interest. Mary Jean H.

[Thank you for sending the interesting picture of the Corn Palace, Mary.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:
I have made two lovely friends through the Mail Bag. One of them lives in New Jersey, and the other in Kentucky. I surely think that it is a most wonderful way to make friends in all parts of the United States.

The school from which I have just graduated, has a Latin Club sponsored by one of the teachers. Only students taking Latin are eligible to join. One would naturally think that it would be very uninteresting, but the sponsor makes it so interesting that the boys and girls who have joined it want to help plan the programs and improve the constitution. Trips are made once a term to the Classical Center, which is a room maintained in the Chamber of Commerce Building used solely for Greek and Roman exhibits.

When the students go down there, they are given the privilege of looking through old Roman books, scrolls, costume plates, and lastly, they are shown slides of Roman wonders and old buildings. This trip usually comes near the end of the term so the members have something to look forward to.

Another feature of the club is the Roman banquet. At the first one the menu and program were in the form of scrolls tied with purple ribbon. The honor guests were the principals of the school. The club's second term was marked with a banquet given in December and the decorations represented a snow scene. The third banquet represented the marriage of Peleus, King of Pythia to Thetis, a sea nymph. Pictures of fish adorned the walls to give the desired submarine effect. At the December banquet the honor guests were the mayor of our city and the superintendent of the schools.

I should appreciate letters from girls of my age (13) anywhere. I am interested in music, swimming and various sports.

Lucille B.
[Thank you for telling us about your Latin Club, Lucille.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:
Dorothy N. (15), Ferguson, Mo.—Interested in stamp collecting and journalism.
Eleanor H. (15), Tacoma, Wash.—Especially from England, Italy and France. (Will you please send in your last name and street address, Eleanor?)
Mary Ellen H. (15), Owensboro, Ky.—Interested in stamp, postcard and autograph collecting.

Anna L. (16), Malden, Mass.—Especially from France.

Phyllis S. (16), Ontario, Calif.—Correspond in French.

Mary B. (16), West Palm Beach, Fla.—Correspond in French. (Will you please send your street address, Mary?)

Winifred B. (17), Towson, Md.—Correspond in French and Spanish.

Miriam P. (18), Aurora, Ill.

Key to Puzzle
Answer to Recipe Puzzle, Bread.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

For a World Entente

IS EUROPE'S cherished new house of cards—the post-war balance of power—so laboriously constructed, so nicely adjusted, to be toppled over and swept into the discard of international politics by an Anglo-American alliance? That is the question of the moment in continental chancelleries—apparently a profoundly disturbing one in some of them. The apprehension is understandable. But the better it is understood the less justified it appears.

Entirely natural it is that European statesmen should be a bit taken aback by the celerity and ease with which America and Britain come, not only to a solution of a seemingly insoluble disarmament problem, but to a cordial and full understanding of each other's needs and purposes. The old diplomacy stands agape at such frankness, such trustfulness, such real friendliness, while Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover camp beside the Rapidan.

Moreover, Mr. MacDonald has made it clear that there is no longer a British entente with France. "But," argues the European, "Britain will not stand alone; there must be an entente—ergo, it must be with the United States. Understanding means entente, and entente means alliance."

"Yes," says another who wishes to view with alarm, "think of the tremendous power of such a combination! Why, an English-speaking league would completely overshadow the League of Nations! It could block all sea trade and would possess 90 per cent of the world's mineral supplies." The very size of this conjured shadow makes it appear nearer to those willing to see a ghost.

But is it? No! In so far as any binding alliance or any understanding directed against other nations is concerned, assuredly No! Both have too many separate interests, both are too closely related to others in the family of nations to form an exclusive partnership. Only the skill of a Hoover and a MacDonald in interpreting the two peoples to each other has made the present rapprochement possible.

Perhaps it is not so much the supposed possibility of a formal alliance as it is this newly emphasized ability of Britain and America to understand each other that alarms the continental statesmen. That is a very real thing, far more important than any alliance or treaty. Treaties are only as strong and lasting as the desire of the signatories to carry them out. The strength of the imponderable ties forged by common language, law and literature, similarity of racial history and political ideals is seldom realized. But the inherent sympathy between the two great English-speaking political groups holds no threat to any nation.

Why not? It may be asked. Perhaps the best answer is that it does not because it never has. The condition is not new; the underlying ability to understand has long existed, and never has it been used to upset the world balance or overawe any country. Moreover, both peoples are too politically wise, too discerning, too well guided by their own enlightened self-interest to ever believe that any partnership formed to dictate to their neighbors and customers could benefit themselves.

Again, it must be realized that the days of international freebooting, of land-grabbing wars, are over. All that Britain or America could gain from an alliance would be the assurance of help in maintaining the peace, but today the League of Nations is doing a good job of keeping the peace, while under the Kellogg pact fifty-four nations are pledged not to break it.

No one, American or European, should read into the personal conversations of Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald any secret move against other nations. It must be remembered that British leaders habitually meet continental statesmen in friendly converse. Mr. Lloyd George played golf with M. Briand, Mr. Chamberlain has lunched with M. Poincaré, and Mr. MacDonald has walked with Dr. Stresemann. If the heads of the British and American Governments are removing obstacles which have divided the countries and are strengthening the ties which have drawn them together, they are serving interests of all nations. For in such increases of understanding between countries, such additions to the general fund of friendship, will be found the nuclei for that wider understanding which will include all peoples in a world entente.

Railroads' Boon to Business

FAST transportation plays a major part in American prosperity, not only by reducing the goods tied up in transit with interest charges accruing, thereby making possible the now common practice of "hand-to-mouth" buying, but also by increasing productive activity.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad orders 310,000 tons of steel rails, as it just has, representing an expenditure of perhaps \$21,000,000, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad orders 60,000 tons, it is indicative of the orders which the steel companies will receive from all the railroads for delivery next year. Similarly, the New York Central has ordered, within a relatively recent period, \$9,000,000 worth of electric locomotives for freight switching service in New York City, which is similarly a typical evidence of the volume of business which locomotive builders may antici-

pate. Railroads have not bought many freight cars in recent years, and it is thought that heavy replacements of this type of equipment must be made shortly, thus producing activity in the car-building plants, in which a depression has existed.

These railroad orders in turn result in large orders for the supplies which enter into the equipment thus purchased, stimulating activity in correlated industries which extends into businesses wholly remote from the field of railway supplies, as such. Workmen are kept busy and their purchasing power in turn adds to the general prosperity. To ascribe national prosperity to the railroads is somewhat chimerical, yet when the railroads begin buying in huge lots, it augurs well for business generally.

Merging Enforcement Units

WITH that facility for co-ordination and unification which he has previously manifested in innumerable instances, President Hoover has, thus early in the first year as Chief Executive of the United States, moved definitely in the direction of solidifying and strengthening those administrative agencies designed to bring about an effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. His most recent act in this respect is the appointment of his friend and fellow townsman, John McNab, a San Francisco lawyer, to outline, in co-operation with others, a plan which will insure a more nearly universal regard and respect for the law.

It is indicated from the outset that the effort will be to unify or merge the separated enforcement units and to place them under the direction of the Department of Justice, at the head of which is the Attorney-General, William D. Mitchell. Thus it is to be made possible, in dealing with alleged violations of the law, to hold the prosecutors in the federal courts individually responsible for the procuring of evidence in the first instance, and for the indictment and trial of accused offenders. Mr. Mitchell's approval of the proposed arrangement indicates his willingness to undertake the additional responsibility which will be his.

As one measures the progress which has been made since President Hoover took office in arousing public sentiment in support of law enforcement, and in preparing the way for a determined and unified attack upon the violators of the law, reassurance is felt that an appreciable improvement in prevailing conditions will soon be noticeable. Thousands of persons in the United States will yield more ready obedience to the law when it is realized that its violation is not being metaphorically winked at by those whose sworn duty it is to observe and enforce it.

There has been gained by persons in some sections of the country the impression that violation of this particular law is fashionable, and therefore that it can easily be condoned. Mr. Hoover, as part of his program, proposes to make disobedience extremely unfashionable in and around Washington. Mr. Mitchell, charged with that duty, will do his part in convincing the vicious and careless nonobservers elsewhere. Mr. McNab, an expert in the kind of work to which he has been assigned, will adjust the machinery, aided by those in full sympathy with the President's plan.

Which Way, Yugoslavia?

ALTHOUGH there is no confirmation of the report that King Alexander of Yugoslavia is about to give up his dictatorship and restore some form of parliamentary government, ground is not lacking for the belief that a definite change is impending. The dictatorship has not made the progress that was expected when it was established last January. It has now run eight months, not long, it is true, when compared with other European dictatorships, but a sufficient length of time to show results.

So far it has succeeded in stifling opposition. It has banned political discussions in the press and in public. It has stifled the agitation in Croatia, but the movement for a measure of autonomy is far from being extinguished. It has deprived the peasant of one of his pet diversions in forbidding him to enter freely into an exchange of opinion on the affairs of state. And it has carried the Triune Kingdom little farther on the road to unity, the chief purpose for which it came into being. With such negative results, the dictatorship is hardly likely to continue for any length of time.

True, it has brought a certain amount of stability in the country. Yet, economically, Yugoslavia is far from being out of the woods. It needs financial assistance in building ports and improving communications. And the powers desire to render all assistance, but that assistance is contingent upon the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes displaying unity in something more than in name.

Brokers' Loans and the Market

MANY followers of the stock market have watched with misgivings the increase in brokers' loans during the last few weeks. Adding to the uncertainty of the situation has been the fact that time after time Wall Street has expected a decline, only to find on each Thursday afternoon when the figures were announced that there had been a further increase of a hundred or more millions. Week after week a new record has been established, and today the total is so much larger than was formerly considered reasonable that not only laymen, but financial experts, hardly know what it is all about. To some, even the present volume is not looked upon as a basis for concern; to others, equally expert in interpreting financial conditions, it is a sign of danger ahead.

How will one account for the growth? That is what so perplexes stock market commentators. In general, only three causes are recognized for an increase of brokers' loans. First, if there is an active market in which prices are rising, the volume of loans is almost sure to advance, because the increased prices at which the securities change hands necessitate a larger margin with which to carry them. The second cause is the passing of securities from those who trade on strong margins to those whose margins are less. This usually means that the stocks are being taken by the "public" as contrasted with professional traders. Finally, if there is a large volume of security flotations, or if "rights" to

subscribe to stock are maturing, an increase is likely because additional funds will be required to "carry" such issues until they are absorbed.

But none of these causes furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the recent growth. The market has been only moderately active and, with few exceptions, prices have not been advancing. The second possibility is no more helpful. The general character of the buying has been that of strong professional traders, rather than that of the "public." This leaves only the possibility of security issues and the taking up of "rights." At most, however, this can only partially explain the increase of some \$800,000,000 in brokers' loans within six weeks.

As a matter of fact there have been various other disturbing elements in the stock market of late. Business activity, while remaining at a very high level, has recently given some indications of falling off. Outstanding among these have been the reduction in automobile production—which necessarily affects a long line of activities—and the decline in the volume of unfilled orders for steel. Taken as a whole, these unfavorable signs do not amount to much, and under more normal conditions would not get much attention, but at present the public is peculiarly sensitive to such changes and takes fright very easily, a condition which accounts, at least partially, for the market's recent sharp reverses. Until a more definite trend one way or the other is discernible wise investors will watch with particular care their commitments in the stock market.

Why Not Speak the Language?

AS THOSE who travel admonish the stay-at-homes, it is perfectly possible to go about a foreign city and yet have no word of the language. Witness the achievement of an American who was staying recently in Paris. Complacently he made his way hither and yon, and that, if you please, without recourse to the taxi-cab, favorite refuge of the linguistically timid. Heroically he went in an omnibus. And his success was due to the following exquisitely simple system.

Seated in the vehicle, he would say gravely to the conductor: "Terminus." Whereupon, having paid the uttermost fee which the company may exact, he was in conscience free to alight wherever he pleased.

When it came to the return trip, he brought forth another magic word, "Opera," his hotel being situated close by that celebrated landmark. Behold, the thing was done and with two short words, neither one of which was originally French.

But how incalculably much one misses by not being able to read signs, overhear conversations, interrogate the valet de chambre, the waiter, the cathedral guide, the modiste. It is true that English is spoken by the salespeople in the big shops, by the concierge, by those occupying most of the conspicuous posts. On the other hand, what if one wishes to weigh the rival advantages of a fauteuil vert ou jaune at the open-air concert in the Tuileries Gardens? What if one has forgotten his way to the Dresden Gallery, where the Sistine Madonna is treasured? Or, as often happens, suppose that to follow the Italian of the English-speaking chauffeur at Siena is less of a strain than to follow his well-intentioned English?

Then what a gratification to address each in his own tongue, what bliss when comprehension dawns in their eyes. Nearly always they receive the stranger's clumsy effort in good part, as a courteous gesture, an indication of his willingness to conform. More affable relations are at once established. In the ideal society, of course, there will no longer exist such barriers as languages, customs, moneys and passports. But until then international friendships may be fostered if only prospective travelers will familiarize themselves to some degree with the languages of the peoples whom they intend to visit.

Editorial Notes

Today's traffic problems bring into pleasant relief a city ordinance of Boston in 1835, forbidding the parking of any vehicle, passenger or commercial, for more than 15 minutes "in any of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, or Public Places of the City, either with or without a team or driver, without a license for that purpose from the Mayor or Alderman first had and obtained, under a penalty of no less than one dollar nor more than twenty for each offense." And we had supposed all the time that parking limits were the product of the motor age. We are now prepared to discover that Cæsar was once fined twenty denarii for going past a red stop light.

The news that photos may now be taken by radio will no doubt be welcomed by many photographers and parents who have expended hours of patient toil abetted by ingenious toys in the effort to get the small tots posed. Now it should only be necessary to let the baby play around the cabinet, and when in its most pleasing natural pose, press the button, or whatever is done, and snap it.

When the Presidents' yacht, the Mayflower, is sold, it is to be with the proviso that it may never carry liquor on board. Its future crews may recall the lines in "Pinafore," which run:

For we sail the ocean blue
And our saucy ship's a beauty,
We are sober men and true
And attentive to our duty.

With a yearly saving in the United States of 550 tons of paper and 500 tons of ink, through reduction in the size of currency, there is little likelihood of "cheaper money," but the example in economy surely ought to be worth something.

With the development of a river towboat with caterpillar tread, for use in shallow water, one wonders how long it will be before "butterfly wings" will be added for use in towing airships into an airport.

The old order changeth. How long since you heard of a man named Ebenezer, or a woman named Tabitha, or a dog that would respond to Fido, Rover or Prince?

Reports show that Americans are buying more automobiles than they are furniture. Some people just about live in their cars anyhow.

Making the Grades Through Bosnia

IT WAS the dancing teacher who saved the day. I don't know what we'd have done without him. Of course I don't mean to say that he had us all waltzing and fox-trotting in the tiny compartments of that narrow gauge railroad train puffing through the Bosnian woods. But he entertained us so well that we forgot to get bored. He kept our morale up and our thoughts advancing.

It was on a Thursday that we took the trip. And it would have had to be on a Thursday or a Sunday, for those are the only two days on which the little train deigns to run. It is a private train. We were meandering through the lonely, magnificent mountains of west central Yugoslavia on a private train. In private cars. But not in our private cars. All of the regular, full-grown railroads in the country belong to the state—as do most of the narrow-gauge lines, too. But this one does not.

It is the private property of a lumber company and was constructed to transport enormous tree trunks from the wooded mountains of Bosnia to the main line leading to the Adriatic Sea and the outside world. It carries passengers as a special favor—that is, when there isn't too much snow on the track—and if you accept the favor, it is like catching a ride in the one-hoss shay. You may walk if you prefer and nobody's feelings are hurt, but if you do decide to ride you mustn't grumble at the buggy for not being a high-powered, comfortable motorcar.

It was in the town of Jajce that we got on our little train. And I feel sure that you can't pronounce that name. It's Yaeetsee. And a beautiful place it is. It has a good hotel over a grand waterfall, old walls, a myriad of mills with fast-whirling stones revolving in rickety flour-covered shafts squatting in the middle of foaming rivulets; it has ominous old towers, fortresses of all ages, and a large and mysterious double-storied, cross-shaped cave, carved out of a solid subterranean rock ages ago by some persecuted sect, the courageous members of which, gathering there to worship, have left the walls and ceilings dark with smoke from candles and pine knots.

It was 5 a. m. when we walked down to the little station, led by a stalwart boy who carried our baggage on a wheelbarrow. A kind and enterprising woman served us with refreshment in a clean little narrow gauge luncheon room so large as the boxes in which they pack small automobiles when they send them over the ocean. Our baggage boy acted as our guide and friend and found places for us and our luggage in the two private cars.

We all had third class tickets, for there was no other kind, but even here there seemed to be a sort of unwritten social law which rigorously enforced itself. In any case, those of us who wore white collars and fragile dresses were given one car and the less dressy folks were crowded into the other one. Of course the dancing teacher was with us white-collared people. He, in fact, was the prize passenger—with a real leather suit case, a portable phonograph and an excellent shoe-box lunch. He had learned how to get happiness out of each day, wherever he was, and to give happiness.

It was as though he had invited us to a party. The first thing, naturally, was the "ice breaking." For we were all strangers to one another. But we didn't remain strangers long. As soon as the train jerked away from the station he put the very popular song, "Valencia," on his machine, and he soon had us in that world where everybody knows everybody else. The lady next to me on the right was a sort of stockbroker and mail carrier. She had any number of little packages which she left with acquaintances at the stations as we came to them, and when she got off she still had a good supply of bundles left for her store.

She was quite intent on her business and didn't think much of our party, but was good-natured. On the left of me sat the belle of our ball and her mother. They were very well dressed and apparently were not accustomed to traveling on lumber trains. You might say that they were the "patrons" of our entertainment, adding dignity and grace to it.

And our dancing professor knew exactly how to address himself to such guests. He always called the lady "Milostiva," which not only means "Your Kindness" or "Your Mercy," but has a very gracious sound of its own, regardless of its meaning. Anyway, it was a most captivating and romantic thing for a lady to be given a title

there in that little box car, whatever the title might mean. Then there was another vivacious young woman and her brother and the chum of the dancing master.

After the social "ice breaking" was over, our self-appointed host set out to do a little real ice breaking, that is, to warm the car, for although it was late in the spring it was a capricious spring, shivering with winter; and besides we were in the snows of the Bosnian woods. Our dancing professor jumped over the back of our seat and tried to invigorate the fire in the wood stove in the middle of the car. But the fuel was wet and in spite of his much blowing it burned very slowly.

At each of the stations I got off and brought in chips and dry sticks from the railroad wood pile and in time we had so much heat that we were all roasting, except the "Milostiva," and even she got red. Our professor was very busy and very happy in keeping the windows shut, the fire roaring, and the phonograph going. He also said many clever things and ate a part of his lunch.

We went bravely up hill after hill, but before we began the great ascent we discovered that we had a hot box. That seemed to be worse than a punctured tire, for it couldn't be fixed. So our car was detached and we were all shoved into the other one with the peasant folk.

"Milostiva, you mustn't mind this," said our dancing teacher. "This is what gives traveling a thrill. Anybody can ride in a sleeping car, but it takes a real traveler to enjoy this." The kind lady and genial daughter agreed, and no one made any complaint.

Then we started up the last long, steep grade. On one side we saw a deep, rocky valley, at the bottom of which flowed a river that literally gushed, foaming, out of the mountain side. In another direction stretched endless pine forests filled with deep snow, which the spring would leave for the summer to dispose of. It was a magnificent country to ride through slowly in a little car behind a brave little engine.

But suddenly we stop. No station in sight. Something is the matter. Can it be that we have another hot box? If so, woe unto us, for we have no other car to pile into, and we can't all get onto that little engine. We hastily ask the conductor what the trouble is and he says, "Oh, we're just waiting to get up steam." A languorous tango on the phonograph makes the time go more agreeably.

Pretty soon we start again. Then we stop again to steam up for the final effort. Once more the engineer opens the throttle and slowly, slowly we near the top, chugging through dense woods. "Why, there are bears here!" exclaims the gracious lady to the entertainer. "The workman sitting by me just told me." "Well, don't be afraid, Milostiva, I'll keep them away," answers the dancing master gallantly. "Oh, I'm not afraid; I was telling you the news." "It'd be news if we saw one," he says, as he puts on some jazz to help us along.

It is now noon and in a few minutes we go over the top. The cleared place in the forest widens out and a station appears. Our entertainer gathers up all his baggage and gets off. He says there's a town some place in these woods where he's been invited to give a course in dancing. Our car seems dull. We travel on another hour and the "Milostiva" and her daughter get off. There's no more gayety left. Only hunger. By 4 in the afternoon we get to a wider gauge branch line and I succeed in buying a sandwich. At 10 that evening we reach the main line and then halt for the night at a bustling little city. Koin, with hotels and auto roads and a full-sized railroad track. Again old fortresses, newspapers, food to eat, conveniences and civilization. It is a joy to be out of the wooded wilderness, to see prosperity and gardens and blooming trees, banks and schools and grocery stores.

Back there all was primitive and lonely. Men carried their grain on horses' backs, watched sheep and goats in mist-covered mountains, ate black bread and a little cheese, worked for 25 cents a day and, living in barren huts, aspired to little but a bare subsistence.

Yet some of them are learning to waltz and tango, and as I think of that long day's ride through Bosnian woods, I call to mind the lake of the fox trot, the two-step woods, the springs of the waltz, the "Valencia" grades and the tango peak, and I wish the professor many equally joyous journeys.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S connection with the Palazzo Chigi came to an end with his resignation from the post of Foreign Minister. In the Palazzo Chigi the Italian Dictator has worked for almost seven years; the window of his office, overlooking the Corso, was invariably shown by Fascist guides to tourists as one of the most interesting "sights" of modern Rome. In the beautiful and large Hall of Victory, so called because of a statue representing a winged Victory placed on a table in the center of the hall, Signor Mussolini received daily statesmen and other visitors, and in this hall the many pacts of friendship concluded by Italy during the last seven years were signed. The palace contains an interesting gallery of original pictures by famous artists, although no one ordinarily is allowed to visit this gallery. On three or four occasions official receptions were held in the stately hall of the Palazzo Chigi, and those who were privileged to attend them were amazed by the magnificence of the decorations and the beauty of the pictures.

The official residence of Signor Mussolini and of future Prime Ministers is now at the Palazzo Venezia, the beautiful building overlooking the piazza bearing the same name and only a few yards distant from the Capitol. The palace, which stands on the site once occupied by a public villa in the Republican Age, is said to have been built of stones taken from the Colosseum and the Temple of Claudius, and is one of the most imposing structures of Rome. Its history is intimately connected with that of Rome since the fifteenth century. Popes and emperors have lived in it; for over two centuries it was occupied by the Venetian ambassadors to the Vatican. In 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, it passed into the hands of the Austrian Government, who held it for exactly a century as a residence for their diplomatic representatives to the Holy See. In 1915 the Italian Government took possession of the palace, replacing once more the lion of St. Mark on its facade. For some years it has been undergoing important and urgently needed renovation, and the palace has now been completely restored to its original grandeur and beauty. In the palace are housed many outstanding works of art, and the rich collection of pictures and furniture has been left intact. Signor Mussolini's office will be in the Sala del Mappamondo, a gorgeous hall restored to its ancient splendor by Professor Herminio.

A tablet has been unveiled in the small village of Segno, in the valley of Non (Upper Adige) in memory of her distinguished son, Father Chini, the famous explorer of North America, who in the second half of the seventeenth century discovered California, Colorado, Arizona, the River Gila, the Rio Grande and other important places in the southwest and who, moreover, made the first map of these new lands. Two important books of Father Chini's discoveries have recently been published in the United States, and a monument to his honor has been erected at Tucson, Ariz. The ceremony at Segno was attended by the civic authorities and by a large number of people from the near villages.

Additional interest has been given to the seventeenth biennial art exhibition to be inaugurated in Venice in March, 1930, by the official announcement that the United States of America, for the first time, will have its own pavilion at the art exhibit. American artists have often exhibited their works at the Venice biennial exhibition, but they have done so individually, generally in the British pavilion, while all the other important countries have

pavilions of their own. The well-known Italian sculptor, Antonio Maraini, the secretary-general of the Venice exhibition, is to be congratulated for having induced the Grand Central Art Galleries of New York to build the pavilion. An American architect, Maj. Chester Aldrich, has been sent to Venice, and has already submitted to the exhibition committee the project of a pavilion for the combined American artists. The project has been approved and the construction of the pavilion will begin at once, so that it may be ready before the next exhibition is opened. The pavilion will be built in the colonial style of the eighteenth century, with the contrasting stone and brick construction.

Fresh incidents on the Italian Alpine frontier, where some foreigners were recently arrested by the military authorities for contravening the frontier regulations, have led the Italian Alpine Club to publish detailed information in regard to mountaineering on the Italian frontier. While for "open passes" the regular passport is the only document required, the other Alpine passes, peaks, valleys, etc., cannot be crossed without a special transit permit. This permit can only be obtained from the Italian prefect nearest to the local frontier, and not from Italian consuls abroad. Moreover, visitors to the Italian frontier zone are strictly forbidden to use photographic and cinematographic apparatus, or to make any drawings or sketches, panoramic or other, without previously obtaining special permission of the military authorities. In order to prevent undesirable visitors from entering secretly into Italy, or anti-Fascists from leaving their country, the Italian frontier is very strongly guarded by Black Shirts, and to avoid unpleasant incidents all foreigners should obtain exact information on the special documents or other permits required by Italian law for crossing the frontier.

The Duke of Spoleto, the leader of the Italian expedition exploring the Karakorum, has telegraphed from Askole to Signor Mussolini that the expedition has obtained all its objectives. "Our work on the Baltoro glacier has ended and we have, therefore, left the base camp of Kdokas. In the course of our explorations we have been able to recognize the gap noted by Conway at the extreme east of the Baltoro glacier. We reached a height of 19,685 feet. A member of the expedition has explored the Punah glacier. Scientific researches will be made on the return journey." There is great satisfaction in Italy at the success of the expedition which has been financed by the city of Milan. Part of the territory explored by the young duke had previously been visited by his uncle, the Duke of Abruzzi, in 1909. The report of the duke on the geographical and geological surveys of the unexplored section of the Karakorum is awaited with great interest.

A new civil air line has been established between Milan and Rimini, a bathing resort on the Adriatic coast mostly frequented by Lombard people. The service is at present twice a week, but the number of passengers using the line is so great that a daily service will soon be necessary. The new air line has been nicknamed "the husbands' line," because it is chiefly used by husbands visiting their families at Rimini.

Italy has decided to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Edison's invention of the electric filament lamp by holding on Oct. 21 a "settimana della luce," or a week of light. Plans have been made to illuminate all the important monuments in the various cities of Italy in honor of the great inventor.